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ABSTRACT

A survey of the educational background of American leaders in the context of a social-cultural setting is offered in this Volume II monograph which is divided into three major parts. Part one, a brief introduction, gives an overview of American education from 1776-1830 furnishing information on educational theory, practice, and methods in that transitional period from Aristocracy to formative Democracy. Significant dates and documents relating to education are listed. Also included in part one is an overview of educational views of Revolutionary political leaders, and an alphabetical listing of political leaders. Part two, focusing on the educational background of the Revolutionary leaders in America enumerates ratifiers of the Articles of Confederation and Constitution, the Committee receiving the ratification of the Constitution, and signers of the Declaration of Independence and Constitution. Information is included on the name, birth-death age, occupation, education, and educational and teaching experience of each leader. Part three contains a grand summary of educational backgrounds of political leaders. A bibliography on American leaders and several appendices on topics such as the Land Ordinance of 1785, press, literature, theater, education, religion, population, manuscript collections and newspapers, the American colleges and universities are provided. Related documents are ED 049 958 and ED 054 985. (SJM)

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VOLUME TWO

SOCIAL-CULTURAL SETTING
AND EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUNDS
OF SELECTED AMERICAN LEADERS:
1775-1831

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

SOCIAL-CULTURAL SETTING AND
EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUNDS OF SELECTED AMERICAN LEADERS

1776 - 1830

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART ONE

I. <u>Introductory Notes</u>	7
A. An Overview of American Education: 1776-1830 (Transition from Aristocracy to Formative Democracy)	8
1. Educational Theory	8
2. Educational Practice	11
3. Methods of Instruction	13
B. Significant Educational Dates and Documents	14
1. General	14
2. On a National University	15
3. On Nature and Aims of Education	15
4. On Opposition to Public Education	16
5. On the Teaching Profession	16
6. On the Importance of Early Education	17
7. On Education of Women	17
8. On Comparison of American and European Education	17
C. An Overview of Educational Views of Revolutionary Political Leaders	18
D. Alphabetical List of Political Leaders Surveyed	21

PART TWO

II. <u>Educational Backgrounds of Revolutionary Leaders in America:</u> <u>1776 - 1830</u>	23
A. Ratifiers of the Articles of Confederation: July 9, 1788	24
<u>New Hampshire</u> Josiah Bartlett John Wentworth, Jr.	<u>Massachusetts Bay</u> John Hancock Samuel Adams

Massachusetts Bay (Cont.)

Elbridge Gerry
Francis Dana
James Lovell
Samuel Holten

Rhode Island

William Ellery
Henry Marchant
John Collins

Connecticut

Roger Sherman
Samuel Huntington
Oliver Wolcott
Titus Hosmer
Andrew Adams

New York

James Duane
Francis Lewis
William Duer
Gouverneur Morris

New Jersey

Jonathan Witherspoon
Nathaniel Scudder

Pennsylvania

Robert Morris
Daniel Roberdeau
Jonathan Bayard Smith
William Clingar
Joseph Reed

Delaware

Thomas McKean
John Dickinson
Nicholas Van Dyke

Maryland

John Hanson
Daniel Carroll

Virginia

Richard Henry Lee
John Banister
John Adams
Francis Lightfoot Lee
John Harvie

North Carolina

John Penn
Cornelius Harnett
John Williams

South Carolina

Henry Laurens
William Henry Drayton
John Mathews
Richard Hutson

Georgia

John Walton
Edward Telfair
Edward Langworthy

B. Committee Receiving the Ratifications of the Constitution

38

New Hampshire

Nicholas Gilman
Paine Wingate

Massachusetts

Nathan Dane
Samuel Allyne Otis

Connecticut

Pierpont Edwards
Samuel Huntington

New York

Ezra L'Homedieu
Robert Yates

New Jersey

Abraham Clarke
Jonathan Elmer
Jonathan Dayton

Pennsylvania

William Bingham
James R. Reid

Maryland
Benjamin Contee

Virginia
Cyrus Griffin
Edward Carrington
John Brown

South Carolina
Daniel Huger
John Parker
Thomas Tudor Tucker

Georgia
William Few
Abraham Baldwin

C. Signers of the Declaration of Independence: July 4, 1776

59

New Hampshire
Josiah Bartlett
William Whipple
Matthew Thornton

Massachusetts Bay
Samuel Adams
John Adams
Robert Treat Paine
Elbridge Gerry

Rhode Island
Stephen Hopkins
William Ellery

Connecticut
Roger Sherman
Samuel Huntington
William Williams
Oliver Wolcott

New York
William Floyd
Phillip Livingston
Francis Lewis
Lewis Morris

Maryland
Samuel Chase
William Paca
Thomas Stone
Charles Carroll of Carrollton

Virginia
George Wythe
Richard Henry Lee
Thomas Jefferson

Virginia (Cont.)
Benjamin Harrison
Thomas Nelson, Jr.
Francis Lightfoot Lee
Carter Braxton

New Jersey
Richard Stockton
Jonathan Witherspoon
Francis Hopkinson
John Hart
Abraham Clark

Pennsylvania
Robert Morris
Benjamin Rush
Benjamin Franklin
John Morton
George Clymer
James Smith
George Taylor
James Wilson
George Ross

Delaware
Caesar Rodney
George Read
Thomas McKean

North Carolina
William Hooper
Joseph Hewes
John Penn

South Carolina
Edward Rutledge
Thomas Heyward, Jr.

South Carolina (Cont.)
Thomas Lynch, Jr.
Arthur Middleton

Georgia
Button Gwinnett
Lyman Hall
George Walton

D. Signers of the Constitution: May-July, 1787

81

New Hampshire
John Langdon
Nicholas Gilman

Massachusetts
Nathaniel Gorham
Rufus King

Connecticut
William Samuel Johnson
Roger Sherman

New York
Alexander Hamilton

New Jersey
William Livingston
David Brearley
William Patterson
Jonathan Dayton

Pennsylvania
Benjamin Franklin
Thomas Mifflin
Robert Morris
George Clymer
Thomas Fitzsimons
Jared Ingersoll
James Wilson
Gouverneur Morris

Delaware
George Read
Gunning Bedford, Jr.
John Dickinson
Richard Bassett
Jacob Broom

Maryland
James McHenry
Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer
Daniel Carroll

Virginia
George Washington
John Blair
James Madison, Jr.

North Carolina
William Blount
Richard D. Spaight
Hugh Williamson

South Carolina
John Rutledge
Charles C. Pinckney
Charles Pinckney
Pierce Butler

Georgia
William Few
Abraham Baldwin

E. Ratifiers of the Constitution

94

Delaware
Nicholas Ridgeley
Richard Bassett
James Sykes
Gunning Bedford, Jr.
Gunning Bedford, Sr.

Pennsylvania
Frederick Augustus
Conrad Muhlenberg
John Richards
Timothy Pickering
Thomas Scott

Pennsylvania (Cont.)

John Nevill
Jasper Yeates
Thomas Hartley
Benjamin Rush
James Wilson
Henry Wynkoop
Anthony Wayne
Thomas McKean

New Jersey

John Stevens
John Fell
John Neilson
John Beatty
William Crawford
Jonathan Witherspoon
Jacob Rutsen Hardenberg
Frederick Frelinghuysen
David Brearley
John Jacob Faesch

Georgia

Joseph Habersham
Nathan Brownson

Connecticut

Edward Telfair
William Few
George Mathews
Henry Osborne
Matthew Griswold
Oliver Ellsworth
Samuel Huntington
Jeremiah Wadsworth
Jesse Root
John Treadwell

Connecticut (Cont.)

Stephen Mix Mitchell
Oliver Ellsworth
Pierpont Edwards
Richard Law
Amasa Learned
Jedediah Huntington
Jonathan Sturges
James Davenport
John Davenport
William Samuel Johnson
Elihalet Dyer
Moses Cleaveland
William Williams
Oliver Wolcott
Jedediah Strong

Maryland

William Tilghman
William Smith
Michael Jenifer Stone
Robert Goldsborough, Jr.
Edward Lloyd
George Gale
George Plater
Alexander Contee Hanson
William Paca
William Hemsley
Thomas Jefferson
Thomas Sim Lee
Richard Potts
James McHenry
Thomas Sprigg
Benjamin Edwards

South Carolina

Thomas Pinckney

PART THREE

III. Grand Summary and Bibliography	110
A. Grand Summary of Educational Backgrounds of Political Leaders	110
B. Bibliography	128
Appendices	150

		APPENDICIES	150
Appendix	I	Medical Institutions	153
Appendix	II	Land Ordinance of 1785, Section Sixteen Endowments	158
Appendix	III	Newspaper and Periodical Press	163
Appendix	IV	Literature	178
Appendix	V	Theater	191
Appendix	VI	Education	198
Appendix	VII	States in the Union 1776-1835, State Constitution Dates, and Educational Provisions of State Constitutions 1776-1834	202
Appendix	VIII	Religion	213
Appendix	IX	Population	218
Appendix	X	Manuscript Collections and Newspapers	226
Appendix	XI	American Colleges and Universities	229

I. INTRODUCTORY NOTES

PART ONE

I. Introductory Notes

A. An Overview of American Education: 1776 - 1830 (Transition from Aristocracy to Formative Democracy)

1. Educational Theory

If we assign to the colonial period a transplanted, European, aristocratic, sectarian, voluntary, charity, and limited educational endeavor, and to the middle decades of the nineteenth century, from 1830 to the Civil War, the upsurge of an indigenous American school system founded upon the principles of secular, equal, tuition-free, compulsory, and diversified educational enterprise, we may see in the first fifty years following the Revolution a clash between these two educational ideals, and the beginnings of a transition from the concept of an elite education to that of education for all.

Insofar as educational thought was concerned, the sentiment was decidedly in favor of universal secular education. Insofar as practice was concerned, the decades immediately following the Revolution were more or less continuations of colonial educational practices. On the one hand, the requirements of frontier life, the impact of new social and educational ideas from Europe, the contributions of science and the ideals of Revolutionary leaders were challenging colonial views and practices; on the other hand, the still-aristocratic pattern of society, sectarian interests, and other conservative elements made for fear of change. But in the clash between the two, it seemed obvious that colonial concepts were fighting on the whole a losing battle and that the nineteenth century would end with a decision though still unfinished victory for equality of educational opportunity.

Whence came the first educational theories of the new republic? Some of the liberal educational and social doctrines came from Europe. John Milton, a "liberal Puritan," had argued eloquently in defense of freedom of conscience and speech. John Locke had anticipated pragmatism by 200 years in arguing in his Essay Concerning Human Understanding that first principles are derivatives of the "Observation of the facts of experience." Also, in his Treatise on Civil Government, he had defended the doctrine that government should be in harmony with the natural rights of man. Hume, in his Inquiries Concerning the Human Understanding (1749), had advocated the principle of self-interest as a fundamental impulse in man. Montesquieu, in his The Spirit of the Laws (1748), had concluded the wisdom of "checks and balances in government." Rousseau, in his Emile (1762) and The Social Contract (1762), had argued passionately and, at points, recklessly in favor of the innate goodness of man, on the corruptions of aristocratic societies, for the concept of law as social contract, and the principles of freedom in teaching and learning. Adam Smith, in his The Wealth of Nations (1776), had advocated the principles of property, security, and liberty. These European liberal doctrines were

partly responsible for the social and educational doctrines of American Revolutionary leaders, among whom Thomas Paine, Benjamin Franklin, and Thomas Jefferson were outstanding.

Benjamin Franklin belonged to the prerevolutionary period. He was a utilitarian thinker and inventor. His democratic ideals were already taking shape in him at the age of twenty-one when, in 1728, he organized the Junto Club to which qualifications for membership included respect for all men, love of truth for its own sake, and the willingness to receive it impartially and communicate it freely to others. As the organizer of the American Philosophical Society, in Philadelphia in 1769, he further advanced liberal thought. The Society encouraged educational thought in particular by offering prizes for the best essays on the subject. Some of the doctrines defended in these essays included the ideal of equal educational opportunities, the utilitarian aims of education, the concept of tax-supported and tuition-free elementary schooling, a selective program of secondary and college education at public cost, and adaptation of education to individual needs.

The social and educational views of Thomas Jefferson were stated in his A Summary View of the Rights of British American (1774), the Declaration of Independence, and A Bill for the More General Diffusion of Knowledge, in which, as governor of Virginia, he asked its Legislature in 1779 to approve his plan for a state-controlled and -supported system of education. This bill, which was rejected by the conservative Virginia Legislature, provided for tax-supported elementary instruction in the three R's for boys and girls for three years; for twenty state secondary schools for white males on a tuition-free, competitive, selective basis for a period of up to six years; and the selection of ten qualified students from the secondary program to continue on scholarship grants in the College of William and Mary. No similar provisions were made for Negro children or for girls of either race, and no mention was made of compulsory attendance. Unlike the utilitarian Franklin, he insisted on a highly classical secondary education consisting of such studies as Latin and Greek, English grammar, mathematics, and geography.

Although Thomas Paine was not an educator, his brilliant writings have received both abuse and admiration in American society since the Revolution. They include Common Sense, written in 1776; Crisis, 1776-1782, consisting of a series of pamphlets; Rights of Man, a treatment of Paine's democratic social doctrines; and The Age of Reason, a defense of deism as "a religion based upon nature and consistent with the truths of science." Paine was opposed to slavery, defended equal rights for men and women, "upheld the right of individuality, sanctioned revolution, advocated equal educational opportunity for all men and opposed tyranny."

The views of Thomas Paine were shared by many other Revolutionary leaders and were influential in making the Revolutionary ideals articulate. But the new nation was still not prepared to translate these ideals of respect for human personality and rights, and its educational equivalent in a free and universal education, into practice until the middle decades of the nineteenth century.

Indeed, the newly born republic and its newly won liberty set the stage for heated debates on the best concept of democracy, its basic ideals, and the best means of achieving them. Two tendencies, the conservative and the liberal, and out of them the beginnings of two parties, began to emerge. The conservatives, known as the Federalists and later as the Whigs, defended in a large measure the status quo, feared mass judgment, advocated limited taxation, and stood for a government of the able and the rich. These conservative doctrines guided the Constitutional Convention and the framing of the Constitution under the leadership of Alexander Hamilton. In fact, the conservative property owners controlled the republic and checked liberal tendencies during the formative years of the new nation. The liberals led by Thomas Jefferson, on the other hand, advocated rugged individualism, equality of rights and privileges vested in natural rights rather than the property rights of men, and thus constituted the leaders of the new social frontier. Though both groups advocated public education, the conservatives who controlled public affairs retarded the effective establishment of public schools, since it meant, among other things, more costs and increased taxes. It took almost half a century before a democratic school system was effectively established in America. The fundamental principles that finally won this free universal education were that nature's gifts of heredity (ability) are distributed among all classes of society, that each individual should be free to develop these gifts to the fullest, that the state should guarantee the means and provide for the general diffusion of knowledge to ensure equality of opportunity for all, and that the state is obligated to give education to each individual to the extent necessary for him to exercise properly the rights and obligations of democratic citizenship.

The various plans for union of the colonies, which had settled under separate royal charters, made no mention of government provisions for education. The colonists were dubious about a union with a central government. "They required not an organic regulatory state, but one invested with mere police powers. An environment allowing for personal freedom, so necessary to commerce and trade, came to be regarded as the natural environment, the one in accord with the great harmonious mathematical laws of the universe itself." This passion for human rights and rights of colonies guaranteed in royal charters led to the concept of a United States in which each state was to be represented on equal terms, rather than a United America governed by a central federal power. The same regionalism prevailed in education. Each religious group demanded freedom to instruct children in its own doctrines. This came to mean religious freedom for a given group that was unwilling to extend this freedom to other religious groups that it considered as dissenters. As people moved away from older settlements into vast open areas during the early eighteenth century, they gradually broke away from religious intolerance, and, influenced by the spirit of enlightenment, developed religious rationalism and skepticism. As these liberal religious concepts developed, orthodox faith doubled its efforts toward sectarianism and intolerance of secularism. The eighteenth century was thus dominated by two apparently

conflicting concepts of liberty, secular and sectarian, with the latter dominating the scene. After the successful War of Independence, it became the primary concern of the writers of the Constitution to resolve this conceptual conflict in favor of a secular state that did not impose a given religion but guaranteed the practice of religious liberty to all states, as was formulated in the first clause of the First Amendment in 1773-1781, a guaranty extended to all states by virtue of the Fourteenth Amendment in 1868.

2. Educational Practice

Except for New England, where a partial change from church to state education was under way, education continued the colonial pattern in the early decades of the republic. By 1830 a typically American system of education was emerging in all northern states, consisting of state-controlled, tax-supported patterns of elementary education open tuition-free to all. Seven states had made constitutional provisions for schools before 1880. These were Pennsylvania, in 1776 and again in 1790; North Carolina, 1776; Georgia, 1777 and 1789; Vermont, 1777 and 1787; Massachusetts, 1780; New Hampshire, 1784; and Delaware, 1792.

In Massachusetts, district schools supported by general property tax were legalized in 1789. Originally these were town schools legalized between 1642 and 1647, but, as farmlands spread and distances between communities became prohibitive, outlying communities took their portion of property tax and established district schools. The laws of 1789 and 1801, which legalized these district schools, also ended the old town system of administration, made elementary schools mandatory in less populous communities, and made secondary schools mandatory in more populous ones. These district schools were vested in local communities, which had the right to choose teachers, raise taxes, determine teacher qualifications, and set up the details of instruction and supervision. In the early decades of the republic, these local communities were, as a rule, poor and ill educated, which resulted in poorly managed and run-down district schools. Often, families with means sent their children to private academies.

Other New England states followed the lead of Massachusetts, with similar educational results-widespread but poor elementary schools. In New York, about 1,350 schools, with an enrollment of approximately 60,000 pupils, were established by the Legislature of 1795, which granted \$100,000 from the state treasury for their support. But the system broke down and was discontinued in 1800, to be replaced with district systems by the law of 1812. In Pennsylvania no appreciable changes took place until 1834. The Quakers, Mennonites, and Lutherans maintained schools for their own denominations; the law of 1809 authorized payment of tuition; and the law of 1818 opened free "pauper" schools for the poor. In New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, the situation was similar to that in Pennsylvania. The responsibility for education fell upon church and family, with the state assuming responsibility only in cases of poverty. Jefferson, in Virginia, proposed public education in 1779 and again in 1797.

But colonial consitions continued through the early decades of the nineteenth century, and rich planters continued to send their children to private schools. Conditions were similar in North and South Carolina. In the latter state, Archibald Murphy made proposals for public education similar to those made by Jefferson in Virginia, but with no more success.

Other developments and tendencies during these formative decades included the following: The private tuition-paid academies that had their origin in eighteenth-century colonial America spread in the Atlantic, the northwestern, and the south-central states—in Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, up to the Civil War, when they began to decline. The academies were private and semi-private schools that met the secondary school needs of American during the formative decades of public education. They usually adapted themselves to community needs, varying in content, methods, and supervision from place to place. The Lancasterian monitorial schools, imported from England in 1806, spread to all states. The monitorial method trained students in upper grades to teach lower grades, thus enabling more students to attend schools at less cost. Though it stimulated attendance, the method sacrificed quality in education. There was general aversion during these decades to a property tax for school support, and as a result taxes were levied on liquor, billiard halls, marriage licenses, and lotteries.

School societies, as was already noted, were quite active in elementary sectarian instruction during this period. Sunday schools were also in vogue in Virginia, North Carolina, and the neighboring states for instruction in catechism.

As Americans moved west for free land, new capital was invested in frontier territories, and new cities such as Pittsburgh, Frankfort, Cincinnati, and Nashville developed. People from Virginia and North Carolina moved to Kentucky and Tennessee; from South Carolina and Georgia, to Mississippi and Alabama; in the Northwest, settlers from New England, the middle states, and the South merged. With new settlements came new modes of life; varieties of sectarian practices, social institutions, and concepts of education including the district school idea; and a lofty faith in education. But the customary reluctance to levy taxes for school support continued (as it does today). Nonetheless, faith in democracy and the need for a public educational system to sustain and protect it succeeded in spreading literacy and relative enlightenment in the new settlements. In these educational efforts the private schools, as a rule, preceded public schools, and the academies led the private schools. The sixteenth section of every township in many states was authorized during this period by the federal government as land grants for schools. Such were the Ohio Grant in 1787, the Mississippi Grant in 1817, and the Tennessee Grant in 1806. Also during this period, significant efforts were made in the Southwest toward developing secondary schools and colleges. Mississippi chartered Jefferson College while still a territory; thirty elementary and secondary schools were established in Kentucky by 1800; new academies were chartered in Tennessee; New Orleans opened a city college and the University of the Territory of Orleans.

3. Methods of Instruction

In general, colonial methods of instruction by discipline, drill, memorization and recitation continued. The New England Primer, an eighty-page book of alphabet, short words, and illustrated alphabetical religious rhymes, written toward the end of the seventeenth century and printed later, was in vogue throughout the rest of the eighteenth century. Another book that exemplified colonial method was The Horn Book. Still another work was John Cotton's Spiritual Milk for American Babies, Drawn Out of the Breasts of Both Testaments for Their Soul's Nourishment. The seventeenth-century colonial elementary curriculum was so limited in content that the entire material could be written in one small book and mastered by a bright pupil in one or two years. After the Revolution Webster's spelling book gradually replaced the old primers. The book emphasized spelling rather than religion and was influential in making spelling a new academic fad. Noah Webster's History of the United States appeared in 1788; Pike's Elementary Arithmetic and Morse's Geography, in 1793; Colburn's Arithmetic, employing some Pestalozzian methods, in 1821.

B. Significant Educational Dates and Documents 1776 - 1830

1. General

- | | | |
|------|--|--|
| 1779 | Thomas Jefferson | Bill "for the more general diffusion of knowledge." |
| 1786 | Benjamin Rush | To the Legislature of Pennsylvania on a Plan of Education for a Republic |
| 1790 | Noah Webster | On the Education of Youth in America. |
| 1791 | Robert Coram | Political Inquiries: To Which is Added, A Plan for the General Establishment of Schools Throughout the United States. |
| 1797 | Amable-Louis-Rose de Lafitte du Courteil | Proposal to Demonstrate the Necessity of a National Institution in the United States of America, for the education of Children of Both Sexes. To Which is Joined, a Project of Organization, etc. |
| 1789 | Samuel Harrison Smith | Remarks on Education: Illustrating the Close Connection Between Virtue and Wisdom to Which is Annexed a System of Liberal Education. |
| 1799 | Samuel Knox | An Essay on the Best System of Liberal Education, Adapted to the Genius of the Government of the United States. Comprehending also, an Uniform General Plan for Institution and Conduction Public Schools, in This Country, on Principles of the most Extensive Utility. To Which is Prefixed, an Address to the Legislature of Maryland on the Subject. |
| 1800 | Du Pont de Nemours | National Education in the United States of America. Selections. (Translated from the Second French Edition of 1812 with an Introduction by B. G. du Pont) |
| 1829 | Amos Eaton | A System of Education Proposed for the Improvement of Common Schools. |

2. ON A NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

- | | | |
|------|--|---|
| 1775 | Samuel Blodget | His account of a Conversation with General Washington on a National University |
| 1787 | Charles C. Pinckney | Proposals in Constitutional Convention on National University. |
| 1790 | James Madison (President of College of William and Mary) | Recommends Williamsburg as the site for National University. |
| 1790 | George Washington | On National University in His First Message to Congress. |
| 1796 | George Washington | To Congress on a National University. |
| 1796 | Senate | Reply on National University. |
| 1800 | Pierre Samuel du Pont de Nemours | On National University. |
| 1806 | Thomas Jefferson | National University in Message to Congress. |
| 1810 | James Madison | To Congress on National University. |
| 1815 | James Madison | To Congress "again" Recommending National University. |
| 1816 | James Madison | To congress "again" Recommending National University. |
| 1816 | Committee | Makes Favorable Report to Congress on National University. |
| 1816 | Bill | Bill for National University. |
| 1817 | Bill | Bill for National University. |
| 1817 | Richard H. Wilde | Moves that the Committee Be Discharged and Makes Speech on National University. |

3. ON NATURE AND AIMS OF EDUCATION.

- | | | |
|------|--|--|
| 1784 | Thomas Dillworth | ...an Essay on the Education of Youth. |
| 1793 | Isaac Watts | The Improvements of the Mind. |
| 1795 | Gen. Francis Marion | On Education |
| 1797 | William Godwin | Reflections on Education, Manners, and Literature. |
| 1798 | Samuel Harrison Smith | Remarks on Education: Illustrating the Close Connection Between Virtue and Wisdom. To Which Is Annexed, a System of Liberal Education. |
| 1804 | Samuel Pettis | An Address, From an Instructor to His Scholars. |
| 1805 | Rev. I. Williams,
A. Chase, E. Porter,
Deacon James Morris | Essay on the Subject of Education Together with a few Propositions, of a Practical Nature, To Be Adopted by the Respective Churches, for the Purpose of Promoting Moral and Religious Knowledge Among the Rising Generation. |

1806	Maria Benson	Thoughts on Education.
1808	D. Bogue	The Nature and Importance of a Good Education.
1808	Joseph Neef	Sketch of a Plan and Method of Education, etc.
1816	James Mott	Observations of the Education of Children; and Hints to Young People on the Duties of Civil Life.
1822	Richard Carlile	An Address to Men of Science...in Which a Sketch of a Proper System for the Education of Youth Is Submitted for Their Judgment.
1823	J. Heyworth	Observations on the Principles of Correct Education.
1824	Stephen Chapin	Triumphs of Intellect, a Lecture.
1826	Charles Tenton Mercer	Discourse on Popular Education.
1826	Sampson Reed	Observations on the Growth of the Mind.
1828	G. W. Blagden	The Large Extent of the Subjects of Knowledge, a Motive to Diffidence and Humility.
1830	Editorial	Education Demands a Leisure Class.
1831	Rev. Wilber Fisk	The Science of Education: an Inaugural Address.
1831	Jacob Brodhead	A Discourse on Education.
1831	Jacob Abbott	Lecture on Moral Education.

4. ON OPPOSITION TO PUBLIC EDUCATION.

1819	Congress	Congressional Objections to the Proposal to Grant Public Lands for the Endowment of State Universities.
1829	"X"	Open Letter Against Schools and Internal Improvements.
1830	Editorial	An Argument Against Public Schools.
1830	Editorial	Government Cannot Provide General Education.

5. ON THE TEACHING PROFESSION.

1776	Law	Massachusetts Enacts a Loyalty Oath for Teachers
1777	Act	New Jersey Requires Schoolmasters to Take Oaths of Abjuration and Allegiance.

1778	Act	Pennsylvania Requires Loyalty Oath for Teachers.
1779	Joshua Bennett	An Early Protest Against a Loyalty Oath for Teachers.
1790	Benjamin Rush	On the Occupation of the Teachers.
1820	Horace Greeley	On "Turning Out" the Teacher in New England.
1825	Contract	A Teacher's Contract in Texas.
1825	James C. Carter	An Institution to Prepare Teachers.
1828	Supt. A. G. Flagg	On Lack of Good Salaries of Teachers.
1829	Samuel Read Hall	"Requisite Qualifications of an Instructor.

6. ON THE IMPORTANCE OF EARLY EDUCATION.

1795	Clark Brown	The Importance of the Early and Proper Education of Children, Both as It Reflects Themselves and Mankind in General.
1816	James Mott	Observations of the Education of Children, and Hints to Young People on the Duties of Civil Life.
1829	William Russell	An Address on Infant Schools.
1830	Stephen Girard	Provides for a College in Philadelphia for "Poor Male White Orphans."

7. ON EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

1786	Benjamin Rush	Thoughts Upon Female Education.
1792	Mary Wollstonecraft	A Vindication of the Rights of Women.
1818	Thomas Jefferson	Letter on the Education of Women.

8. ON COMPARISON OF AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EDUCATION.

1785	Thomas Jefferson	The Comparative Advantages of an American Rather than a European Education.
1785	Georgia	Legislature Makes Aliens of Georgians Sent Abroad for Education.
1791	John Mason	A Father's Advice to a Son Leaving for Study Abroad.
1788	Noah Webster	Criticizes the Education of Americans in Europe.

C. An Overview of Educational Views of Revolutionary Political Leaders

A perusal of the preceding charts reveals some quite interesting trends and generalities. First these early American leaders for the most part enjoyed considerable longevity. On the whole, they seemed to live into late years. Now, this may be a mere artifact of the definition of the term, leader. That is to say, that perhaps a person would have to be advanced in years in order to meet the requirements set by the usage of the term. On the other hand; perhaps it does in actuality display a tendency for the leader to live on into advanced years. Research on that question might prove interesting.

Governmental service stands out as the occupational hallmark of the leader of this time. While he may have had a career in law, medicine, or military service, the central thrust and focus of the great majority of these men was in governmental service either in the legislature, on the bench, or in the administration. Indeed, even when the individual did practice a profession such as law, medicine, the ministry, or arms, it seems to have been with a view toward future contributions to the body politic as a whole. The resulting occupational pattern suggests men with deep and abiding over-all societal concerns.

While records for each individual were not found, it seems apparent that, on the main, these leaders were highly literate and well educated men. Record keepers of the period did not seem to share the present day confusion of education with schooling, for they did not hesitate to record that an individual was liberally educated even though he had no formal schooling. While the record of elementary and secondary schooling is too incomplete to support any firm conclusions, it appears that there was quite a plurality of methods employed in the attaining of lower level education. Some were self-educated, others were

tutored, some attended common school, others grammar school, some others were sent to England for their early education, fathers and brothers taught some, and some attended the academies of the period.

The picture is more clear for higher and professional education. Many attended the colleges and universities of the time, such as Harvard, Yale, Princeton, William and Mary, College of New Jersey, and the College of Philadelphia. Many went to college, but many did not. Attendance was certainly not a requirement for future leadership in the inclusive sense that it now is. The self-educated man was much more in evidence.

Professional education tended to take one of two channels: the individual either studied under the guidance of a master practitioner in America, or else he crossed the sea to England or possibly the continent to study in foreign universities such as Glasgow, Edinburg, or Oxford. The expense of the latter course doubtless limited its possible employment so far as many were concerned. For most, professional study meant law or medicine, with a few doing theology. One must take care not to turn his nose at the method of study in the office of the master professional for it was without question a method with some remarkable advantages. Imagine, for a moment, the opportunity to study directly under such a man as Rush, Trowbridge, or Jefferson. The system was not of necessity deficient.

While the degree of their erudition varied widely, these were for the most part educated men. Some were born into immense wealth and high social position, others overcame incredible odds, but they were educated in a day and age when equality of educational opportunity was an unknown ideal.

The most remarkable aspect of the educational and teaching experience of these individuals is that most of them had none at all. The minority who had such

experience had it at the highest level as founders or trustees of universities or colleges. The model of using teaching as a stepping stone to higher office had not yet come into being. Most of the early American leaders were educators in the broad sense of meaning, but few were educationists as we know them today.

D.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POLITICAL LEADERS SURVEYED

*Andrew Adams	John Fell
*John Adams	*William Few
*Samuel Adams	Thomas Fitzsimmons
*Abraham Baldwin	*Benjamin Franklin
*John Banister	*Frederick Frelinghuysen
*Josiah Bartlett	*George Gale
Richard Bassett	*Elbridge Gerry
*John Beatty	*Nicholas Gilman
*Gunning Bedford, Jr.	*Robert Goldsborough, Jr.
Gunning Bedford, Sr.	*Nathaniel Gorham
*William Bingham	*Cyrus Griffin
*John Blair	*Matthew Griswold
William Blount	Button Gwinnett
*Carter Braxton	Joseph Habersham
*David Brearly	*Lyman Hall
Jacob Broom	*Alexander Hamilton
*John Brown	*John Hancock
*Nathan Brownson	Alexander Contee Hanson
Pierce Butler	*John Hanson
Edward Carrington	*Jacob Rutzen Hardenberg
Charles Carroll	Cornelius Harnett
*Samuel Chase	Benjamin Harrison
*Abraham Clark	John Hart
Moses Cleveland	*Thomas Hartley
William Clingar	John Harvie
*George Clymer	William Hemsley
John Collins	*Joseph Hewes
*Benjamin Contee	Thomas Heward, Jr.
William Crawford	Samuel Holten
*Francis Dana	*William Hooper
*Nathan Dane	Stephen Hopkins
Daniel of St. Thomas Jennifer	*Francis Hopkins
*James Davenport	*Titus Hosmer
*John Davenport	*Daniel Huger
Jonathan Dayton	*Jedediah Huntington
*John Dickinson	*Samuel Huntington
*William Henry Drayton	*Richard Hutson
*James Duane	*Jared Ingersoll
*William Duer	*Thomas Jefferson
*Eliphalet Dyer	*William Samuel Johnson
Benjamin Edwards	*Rufus King
Pierpont Edwards	*John Langdon
*William Ellery	*Edward Langworthy
*Oliver Ellsworth	*Henry Laurens
*Jonathan Elmer	*Richard Law
John Jacob Faesch	Amasa Learned

* For further references on these political leaders consult the following.

- *Francis Lightfoot Lee
- *Richard Henry Lee
- *Thomas Sim Lee
- *Francis Lewis
- *Ezra L'Hommedieu
- *Phillip Livingston
- *William Livingston
- Edward Lloyd
- *James Lovell
- *Thomas Lynch, Jr.
- *James Madison, Jr.
- *Henry Marchant
- George Mathews
- *John Mathews
- James M. Henry
- *Arthur Middleton
- *Thomas Mifflin
- *Stephen Mix Mitchell
- *Gouverneur Morris
- *Lewis Morris
- *Robert Morris
- *John Morton
- *Frederick Augustus Conrad Muhlenberg
- *John Neilson
- *Thomas Nelson, Jr.
- John Nevill
- Henry Osborne
- *Samuel Allyne Otis
- *William Paca
- *Robert Treat Paine
- *John Parker
- William Patterson
- *John Penn
- *Timothy Pickering
- *Charles Pinckney (not Charles C.)
- *Charles C. Pinckney
- *Thomas Pinckney
- *George Plater
- *Richard Potts
- *George Read
- *Joseph Reed
- James R. Reid
- John Richards
- *Nicholas Ridgeley
- Daniel Roberdeau
- Caesar Rodney
- *Jesse Root

- *George Ross
- *Benjamin Rush
- *Edward Rutledge
- *John Rutledge
- Thomas Scott
- *Nathaniel Scudder
- *Roger Sherman
- *James Smith
- *Jonathan Bayard Smith
- *William Smith
- *Richard D. Snaight
- Thomas Sprigg
- *John Stevens
- *Richard Stockton
- *Michael Jenifer Stone
- *Thomas Stone
- *Jedediah Strong
- *Jonathan Sturges
- *James Sykes
- *George Taylor
- *Edward Telfair
- *Matthew Thornton
- *William Tilghman
- *John Treadwell
- *Thomas Tudor Tucker
- *Nicholas VanDyke
- Jeremiah Wadsworth
- *George Walton
- John Walton
- *George Washington
- *Anthony Wayne
- John Wentworth, Jr.
- *William Whipple
- John Williams
- William Williams
- *Hugh Williamson
- *James Wilson
- *Paine Wingate
- *Jonathan Witherspoon
- *Oliver Wolcott
- *Henry Wynkoon
- *George Wythe
- *Robert Yates
- *Jasner Yeates

PART TWO

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUNDS
OF
REVOLUTIONARY LEADERS
IN AMERICA 1776 - 1830

A. RATIFIERS OF THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

(July 9, 1788)

A. RATIFIERS OF THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

July 9, 1788

The States which did "fully and entirely ratify and confirm each and every of the said articles of confederation and perpetual union, and all and singular the matters and things therein contained" as well as each of her delegates, will be included in the order listed below. The roll is the same as that listed in Documents, Illustrative of the Formation of the Union of the American States, (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1927), pp. 36-37. The documents were selected, arranged, and indexed by Charles C. Tansill.

Josiah Bartlett, John Wentworth, Jun.,	} New Hampshire	Thomas McKean, John Dickinson, Nicholas Van Dyke,	} Delaware
John Hancock, Samuel Adams, Elbridge Gerry, Francis Dana, James Lovell, Samuel Holten,	} Massachusetts Bay	John Hanson, Daniel Carroll,	} Maryland
William Ellery, Henry Marchant, John Collins,	} Rhode Island	Richard Henry Lee, John Banister, John Adams, Francis Lightfoot Lee, ¹ John Harvie,	} Virginia
Roger Sherman, Samuel Huntington, Oliver Wolcott, Titus Hosmer, Andrew Adams,	} Connecticut	John Penn, Cornelius Harnett, John Williams,	} North Carolina
James Duane, Francis Lewis, William Duer, Gouverneur Morris,	} New York	Henry Laurens, William Henry Drayton, John Mathews, Richard Hutson, Thomas Heyward, Jr.,	} South Carolina
Jonathan Witherspoon, Nathaniel Scudder,	} New Jersey	John Walton, Edward Telfair, Edward Langworthy.	} Georgia
Robert Morris, Daniel Roberdeau, Jonathan Bayard Smith, William Clingar, Joseph Reed,	} Pennsylvania		

¹note--Francis Lightfoot Lee appears after John Harvie rather than before.

RATIFIERS OF THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

New Hampshire Delegates

NAME	BIRTH-DEATH	AGE	OCCUPATION	EDUCATION	EDUCATIONAL & TEACHING EXP.
Josiah Bartlett	See the SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE				
John Wentworth, Junior ¹	1745-1787	42	Continental Congressman; lawyer; register of probate; member of committee of correspondence; New Hampshire Senate.	Harvard; studied law.	None
Massachusetts Bay Delegates					
John Hancock ²	1736-1793	56	Merchant; politician; President of Provincial Congress; Chairman of Committee of Safety; President of Congress; Governor of Massachusetts.	Boston Latin school; London under the tutelage of Thomas Founall; Harvard.	Gave \$500 worth of books to Harvard at the request of his Uncle; treasurer of Harvard.
Samuel Adams	See the SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE				
Elbridge Gerry	See the SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE				

¹Who Was Who In America, Historical Volume 1607-1896, (Chicago: The A.N. Marquis Company, 1963), p. 571.

²Allen Johnson and Dumas Malone (eds.), Dictionary of American Biography, (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1964), Vol. IV, pp. 218-219. Hancock took a leading part in the publishing of "Hutchinson's Letters." His value to the cause of freedom was obvious but it was quite apart from any personal ability. His mind was of mediocre quality. It was his money and social standing that got him prominent positions in society and public life.

RATIFIERS OF THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

Massachusetts Bay Delegates

NAME	BIRTH-DEATH	AGE	OCCUPATION	EDUCATION	TEACHING AND EDUCATION EXP.
Francis Dana ¹	1743-1811	68	Diplomat; jurist; Associate Justice of Supreme Court of Massachusetts.	Received an A.M. from Harvard; law with Edmund Trowbridge.	None
James Lovell ²	1737-1814	77	School-master; politician; receiver of continental taxes in Boston; collector of customs for Massachusetts; Naval officer.	South Grammar School; Harvard; took post graduate course.	Usher in his father's school for 18 years; delivered an oration in Latin in the Chapel of Harvard college.
Samuel Holten ³	1738-1816	78	Physician; Judge of Probate for Essex County; Committee of safety; town's Senator; Governor's Council.	Studied medicine with Dr. Jonathan Prince.	None

¹Johnson and Malone (eds.), op. cit., Vol. III, pp. 52-54. Dana went to England for a year and a half to see if there were any chances for reconciliation. He returned feeling that independence was the only thing. He was constantly trying to keep so much opposition of public officials down.

²Malone (ed.), op. cit., Vol. VI, p. 438. Lovell was a full backer of the Conway Cabal. "A useful member of congress in many ways, serving on innumerable committees, sometimes taking high ground, he nevertheless, vitiated his career by his intense partisanship." He was the first orator to commemorate the Boston Massacre.

³Malone (ed.), op. cit., Vol. V, pp. 184-185. Holten worked with medical and surgical affairs in Congress, and helped incorporate the Massachusetts Medical Society. Late in life, he interested himself in the early temperance movement. He held almost at will all the significant town offices of Danvers, Massachusetts.

RATIFIERS OF THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

NAME	BIRTH-DEATH	AGE	OCCUPATION	EDUCATION	EDUCATIONAL & TEACHING EXP.
William Ellery	See the SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE				
Henry Marchant ¹	1741-1796	55	Jurist; Attorney-General; Committee of Correspondence; Judge of U. S. District Court.	College of Philadelphia (A.M.); studied law with Edmund Trowbridge; received L.L.D. from Yale through Ezra Stiles.	Assisted Ezra Stiles in observing the transit of Venus.
John Collins ²	1717-1795	78	Third Governor of Rhode Island.	No record of education found.	None
Connecticut Delegates					
Roger Sherman	See the SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE				
Samuel Huntington	See the SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE				
Oliver Wolcott	See the SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE				

¹Malone (ed.), op. cit., Vol. VI, p. 271. Marchant traveled widely in England and was a companion to Benjamin Franklin on a visit to Scotland.

²Johnson and Malone (eds.), op. cit., Vol. II, p. 307. Rhode Island had been primarily an agricultural community, and was opposed to the restrictions of a national government. Collins cast the deciding vote in the Rhode Island Senate for entering the Federal Union. That vote cost him his popularity and the governorship.

RATIFIERS OF THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

Connecticut Delegates

NAME	BIRTH-DEATH	AGE	OCCUPATION	EDUCATION	EDUCATIONAL & TEACHING EXP.
Titus Hosmer ¹	1737-1780	43	Statesman; lawyer; Justice of Peace; town offices; member of the committee of safety.	A.B. at Yale; Berkely scholarship; studied law.	None
Andrew Adams ²	1736-1797	61	Jurist; Justice of Peace; Judge of Probate and King's Attorney; member of Council of Safety; soldier; Associate Judge and Chief Justice of the Superior Court.	B.A. at Yale; studied law.	None
New York Delegates					
James Duane ³	1733-1797	64	Jurist; lawyer; member of Governor's Council; Mayor of New York; federal judge of the district of N.Y.	Classical with Rev. Richard Charlton; law under James Alexander.	Interested in King's college.

¹Malone (ed.), op. cit., Vol. V, p. 245. Hosmer found great pleasure in intelligent company. He had a natural taste for good literature and collected a library of more than two hundred books. He gave clear and logical argumentation. "Noah Webster ranked him with William Samuel Johnson of Stratford, and Oliver Ellsworth of Windsor, Chief Justice of the United States."

²Johnson, (ed.), op. cit., Vol. I, pp. 37-38. Adams was frequently placed on committees to investigate petitions to the assembly. He was learned in law and military affairs. Also learned in theology, he was a deacon of the church, and, in the absence of the minister, filled the pulpit on several occasions.

³Johnson and Malone (eds.), op. cit., Vol. III, pp. 465-466. Duane's chief services were in connection with financial and Indian affairs, and his assistance in making the final draft of the Articles of Confederation. As Mayor, his chief duties were the rehabilitations of New York city. He was vitally interested in the Trinity church of New York.

RATIFIERS OF THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

New York Delegates

NAME	BIRTH-DEATH	AGE	OCCUPATION	EDUCATION	EDUCATIONAL & TEACHING EXP.
Francis Lewis	See the SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE				
William Duer ¹	1747-1799	52	Merchant; soldier; financier; Judge of Common Pleas of Charlotte, N. Y.; member of Board of War; Secretary of Board of Treasury; Assistant Secretary to Hamilton.	Received his education in Eton.	None
Gouverneur Morris ²	1752-1816	64	Statesman; lawyer; Diplomat (minister to France).	Huguenot settlement; Kings College; studied law with the Chief Justice of the Providence and William Smith.	None
New Jersey Delegates					
Jonathan Witherspoon	See the SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE				

¹Ibid., pp. 486-487. Duer helped draft a constitution for New York. His efforts also brought the Bank of New York. He possessed a capacity for business and his operations were always planned with skill and daring, but almost all of his promotions failed. His powers of execution were not equal to his conceptions. He undertook too much to give efficient attention to details.

²Malone (ed.), op. cit., Vol. VII, pp. 209-212. Morris inherited traditions of public service and political autonomy. His family influence, brilliant intellect, unflinching self assurance, and remarkable social aptitude, made him a natural for politics. He helped draft the frame of government with John Jay and Robert Livingston. He did much writing in his efforts to negotiate peace. He was also active in forwarding the plans for the Erie Canal and for many years was Chairman of its' commission.

RATIFIERS OF THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

New Jersey Delegates

NAME	BIRTH-DEATH	AGE	OCCUPATION	EDUCATION	EDUCATIONAL & TEACHING EXP.
Nathaniel Scudder ¹	1733-1781	48	Soldier; member of Continental Congress.	College of New Jersey; studied medicine later.	Trustee of Princeton.
Pennsylvania Delegates					
Robert Morris	See the SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE				
Daniel Roberdeau ²	1727-1795	68	Merchant; revolutionary patriot; congressman; Warden in the Provincial Assembly.	Began in England and continued on in Philadelphia.	None
Jonathan Bayard Smith ³	1742-1812	70	Merchant; soldier; committee to supervise publications of the journals of Congress.	Liberal education; College of New Jersey.	Trustee of the University of Pennsylvania.
William Clingar ⁴	Died in 1790	--	Justice of Peace; President of County Courts.	No education record was found.	None

¹Malone (ed.), op. cit., Vol. VIII, pp. 524-525. Scudder was principally responsible for the New Jersey Legislature ratifying and signing the Articles of Confederation. He was an elder in the Tennent Church.

²Ibid., pp. 646-647. Roberdeau was always interested in projects of philanthropy. For twelve years he was a manager of the Pennsylvania hospital.

³Malone (ed.), op. cit., Vol. IX, pp. 308-309. Smith could keep records with scrupulous care. He was a member of the Society of the Sons of St. Tamany, a Grand Master of Masons of Pennsylvania, and a member of the American Philosophical Society.

⁴Who Was Who. . . op. cit., p. 111.

RATIFIERS OF THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

Pennsylvania Delegates

NAME	BIRTH-DEATH	AGE	OCCUPATION	EDUCATION	EDUCATIONAL & TEACHING EXP.
Joseph Reed ¹	1741-1785	44	Lawyer; revolution- ary statesman; soldier; business; President of Sup- reme Executive Council of Pennsylvania.	Academy of Phil- adelphia; B.A. from College of New Jersey; law with Richard Stockton; Middle Temple--London.	None
Delaware Delegates					
Thomas McKean (M'Kean)	See the SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE				
John Dickinson ²	1732-1808	75	Statesman; lawyer; President of Supreme Executive Council of Delaware and Penn- sylvania; Speaker of lower counties.	at home by a tutor; law in office of John Moland; Middle Temple; L.L.B. from Princeton.	None
Nicholas Van Dyke ³	1738-1789	51	President of the state of Delaware; lawyer.	In law, but the means were not indicated.	None

¹Malone (ed.), op. cit., Vol. VIII, pp. 451-452. Reed kept up a correspondence with Lord Dartmouth, the Secretary of State for the Colonies. He was to provide him with the correct information of the colonial attitude. Abolition of slavery for Pennsylvania came through Reed. He also personally directed prosecution of Benedict Arnold.

²Johnson and Malone (ed.), op. cit., Vol. III, pp. 299-300. Dickinson had wide knowledge of the practical economics of the situation and of the broad legal principles underlying English liberty. He drew up the petition to the king and the address to the people of Canada. He clung to the idea of conciliation. He wrote: The Late Regulations Respecting the British Colonies Considered, and Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania to the Inhabitants of the British Colonies.

³Malone (ed.), op. cit., Vol. X, pp. 189-190. Van Dyke was more concerned with state politics and had scant participation in the deliberations of congress, and infrequent attendance. He helped Delaware by improving her commerce and putting the finances of the State on sound basis again.

RATIFIERS OF THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

Maryland Delegates

NAME	BIRTH-DEATH	AGE	OCCUPATION	EDUCATION	EDUCATIONAL & TEACHING EXP.
John Hanson ¹	1721-1783	62	Revolutionary leader; Chairman of committee of observation; President of Congress of Confederate.	Not indicated.	None
Daniel Carroll ²	1730-1796	65	Commissioner of District of Columbia; senator from Maryland.	In Flanders for six years.	None
Virginia Delegates					
Richard Henry Lee	See the SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE				
John Banister ³	1734-1788	54	Revolutionary Patriot; House of Burgess; soldier.	Studied law in England at the Middle Temple.	None
Thomas Adams ⁴	1730-1788	58	Business; clerk of Henrico County; House of Burgess; Chairman of committee of safety; Virginia senate.	Common school.	None

¹Johnson and Malone (eds.), op. cit., Vol. IV, pp. 231-232. Hanson and Daniel Carroll would not ratify the Articles of Confederation until Virginia and other states relinquished their claims to the unsettled territory extending westward to the Mississippi river.

²Johnson and Malone (eds.), op. cit., Vol. II, pp. 523-524.

³Johnson (ed.), op. cit., Vol. I, p. 576. Banister was highly valued by Washington.

⁴Who Was Who . . . op. cit., p. 16.

RATIFIERS OF THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

Virginia Delegates

NAME	BIRTH-DEATH	AGE	OCCUPATION	EDUCATION	EDUCATIONAL & TEACHING EXP.
John Harvie ¹	1742-1807	66	Statesman; lawyer; financier; soldier; Mayor of Richmond; Commission for Indian Affairs; member of board of war; revolutionary patriot.	Little was known of his education.	None
Francis Lightfoot Lee	See the SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE				
North Carolina Delegates					
John Penn	See the SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE				
Cornelius Harnett ²	1723-1781	58	Statesman; Chairman of Cape Fear Sons of Liberty; chairman of committee of safety; President of Council of North Carolina.	No record, but it was felt he had some educational advantages as he had "a fine taste for letters and a genius for music."	None

¹Johnson and Malone (eds.), *op. cit.*, Vol. IV, p. 375. Harvie was one of the committee designated at the Virginia convention to prepare a declaration of rights and form of government. In congress he was apt to be in the minority. In his later years, Richmond knew him as an enterprising builder and public-spirited citizen.

²*Ibid.*, pp. 279-280. Harnett held high rank as a Mason, and though a deist in religion, he served many years as Vestryman of St. James Parish in Wilmington. He led the successful resistance to the Stamp Act in North Carolina. In 1773, he called the Samuel Adams of North Carolina. He was a member of the committee which drafted the first state constitution. In Continental Congress, Harnett seemed to have a clear grasp of the country's situation and needs.

RATIFIERS OF THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

North Carolina Delegates

NAME	BIRTH-DEATH	AGE	OCCUPATION	EDUCATION	EDUCATIONAL & TEACHING EXP.
John Williams ¹	1731-1799	68	Lawyer; deputy attorney-general; Judge of Supreme Court of North Carolina 20 years.	Studied law.	One of the founders of the University of North Carolina.
SOUTH CAROLINA DELEGATES					
Henry Laurens ²	1724-1792	68	Merchant; planter; President of first Provincial congress; revolutionary statesman.	Common school with best education in colonies, but deficient in classics; London to study commerce.	None
William Henry Drayton ³	1742-1779	37	Revolutionary leader; planter; assistant judge; Chief Justice; President of Provincial Congress.	In England at Westminster school and at Oxford.	None

¹House Document, Biographical Directory of the American Congress, 1774-1961, (United States Government Printing Office, 1961), p. 1821. Williams donated the land and laid out the town of Williamsboro, North Carolina.

²Malone (ed.), op. cit., Vol. VI, p. 35. Some of Laurens's writing include: Mr. Laurens's True State of the Case, by which his Candor to Mr. Edmund Jennings is Manifested; "A Narrative of the Capture of Henry Laurens, or his Confinement in the Tower of London;" "Correspondence of Henry Laurens to South Carolina;" and "A South Carolina Protest Against Slavery."

³Johnson and Malone (eds.), op. cit., Vol. III, p. 449. Drayton became unpopular in his fight against the non-importation act, so he went to England and was received at the court as a promising champion of British rights. He wrote, A Letter from "Freeman" of South Carolina to the Deputies of North America, as a proposal for a federal system. In 1775, he made a tour of the back country, trying to win the inhabitants to the American Cause. A man of action rather than a deep political thinker, but Drayton was a member of more committees during this period than any other man with the exception of Gouverneur Morris.

RATIFIERS OF THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

South Carolina Delegates

NAME	BIRTH-DEATH	AGE	OCCUPATION	EDUCATION	EDUCATIONAL & TEACHING EXP.
John Mathews ¹	1744-1802	58	Governor of South Carolina; Chancellor and judge of court of equity.	Studied law at Middle Temple.	Original Trustee of College of Charleston.
Richard Hutson ²	1748-1795	47	Jurist; Privy council; Lt. Governor; Chancellor; senior judge.	Princeton; law.	None
Thomas Heyward, Jr.	See the SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE				
	Georgia Delegates				
John Walton ³	1738-1783	45	Planter; surveyor.	No record of his education was found.	None

¹Malone (ed.), op. cit., Vol. VI, pp. 404-405. Mathews was an ardent supporter of George Washington. His court decisions show his legal capacity and learning as well as his grasp of fundamental justice. He helped found the St. George's Club of St. George's Parish.

²Malone (ed.), op. cit., Vol. V, pp. 443-444. Hutson learned Spanish while a prisoner at St. Augustine. He was "quiet, religious, much interested in charity, and strongly attached to his family. As an official, he evidently enjoyed to an unusual degree the confidence of the public." He took an active part in the disestablishment of the Anglican Church.

³House Document, op. cit., p. 1772. Very little information could be found on Mr. Walton.

RATIFIERS OF THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

Georgia Delegates

NAME	BIRTH-DEATH	AGE	OCCUPATION	EDUCATION	EDUCATIONAL & TEACHING EXP.
Edward Telfair ¹	1735-1807	72	Merchant; Governor of Georgia; soldier; Indian Commissioner.	Kirkeudbright Grammar school.	Willed money to be spent on the establishment of the Telfair Academy of Arts and Sciences.
Edward Langworthy ²	1738-1802	64	Tutor; secretary of the council of safety; newspaper work; clerk of customs.	School of Bethesda Orphan House.	Instructor at Bethesda Orphan Home; principal and teacher of classics in the Baltimore Academy.

¹Malone (ed.), op. cit., Vol. IX, pp. 361-362. In 1776, Telfair was listed in a group described as dangerous to the liberties of America, but he soon came back to the "rebel" ranks. He was on the list of the British for high treason. He caused the 11th Amendment to be written. He was reckless in his dealings with the states' public lands. When he died, he left money not only for the academy, but to other benefactions in Savannah.

²Malone (ed.), op. cit., Vol. V, p. 599. Langworthy wrote a history of Georgia but the work was never published and the manuscript has been lost. He issued the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Adviser for a year with William Goddard.

B. COMMITTEE RECEIVING THE
RATIFICATIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION

COMMITTEE RECEIVING THE
RATIFICATIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION

NAME	BIRTH-DEATH	AGE	OCCUPATION	EDUCATION	EDUCATIONAL & TEACHING EXP.
Nicholas Gilman from New Hampshire	See the SIGNERS OF THE CONSTITUTION				
Paine Wingate ¹ from New Hampshire	1739-1838	98	Congregational clergyman; jurist; senator; farmer; legislator.	Studied theology; Harvard.	None
Nathan Dane ² from Massachusetts	1752-1835	83	Lawyer; statesman; farmer; senator; judge of court of common pleas.	Common school; self-taught for eight months in preparation for college; Harvard; law with William Wetmore.	Taught school at Beverly, Massachusetts while studying law.
Samuel Allyne Otis ³ from Massachusetts	1740-1814	74	Mercantile business; board of war; senator; congressman.	Harvard.	None
Pierpont Edwards from Connecticut	See the RATIFIERS OF THE CONSTITUTION				

¹Malone (ed.), *op. cit.*, Vol. X, p. 387. Wingate was the pastor of the Congregational church for 13 years and then resigned. He was interested in agriculture improvements. In government, he was active in committee work rather than debate.

²Johnson and Malone (eds.), *op. cit.*, Vol. III, pp. 63-64. Dane assisted in drafting the ordinance for the government of the Northwest territory. He was appointed commissioner to revise the laws of the commonwealth, and to revise and publish the Massachusetts Colonial and Provincial laws. His writings include: "A Moral and Political Survey of America" (it was never published), and the first comprehensive compendium of law to be prepared and printed on this continent--A General Abridgement and Digest of American Law, with Occasional Notes and Comments, always he was a student, spending from 12 to 14 hours a day in his library. His intellectual endowments more than compensated for his lack of popular attributes. In his lifetime, he donated \$15,000 to the Harvard Law School.

³Who Was Who . . . *op. cit.*, p. 389.

COMMITTEE RECEIVING THE
RATIFICATIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION

NAME	BIRTH-DEATH	AGE	OCCUPATION	EDUCATION	EDUCATIONAL & TEACHING EXP.
Samuel Huntington from Connecticut	See the SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE				
Ezra L'Hommedieu ¹ from New York	1734-1811	77	Lawyer; legislator; agriculturist; senator; congressman; clerk of suffolk county.	Yale; studied law.	Regent of the University of the State of New York for 27 years.
Robert Yates ² from New York	1738-1801	63	Lawyer; jurist; board of aldermen; committee of safety; justice of superior court; chief justice.	Classical education in New York City; studied law with William Livingston.	None
Abraham Clarke from New Jersey	See the SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE				
Jonathan Elmer ³ from New Jersey	1745-1817	72	Physician; legislator; jurist; sheriff and clerk of Cumberland County; New Jersey Council.	Private in Latin and French; University of Pennsylvania (Bachelor of Medicine).	President of New Jersey Medical Society.

¹Malone (ed.), op. cit., Vol. VI, p. 232. L'Hommedieu was the principal author of the University of the State of New York as reconstituted in 1787. He was in public office for 36 years. Agriculture caught his interest and he wrote numerous papers upon agriculture subjects. He was vice president of transactions of the New York Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, Arts, and Manufacturers.

²Malone (ed.), op. cit., Vol. X, pp. 610-602. Yates was on the secret committee to obstruct the channel of the Hudson. His notes on the debates and proceedings of the federal convention were published as, Secret Proceedings and Debates of the Convention Assembled. . . for the Purpose of Forming the Constitution of the United States.

³Johnson and Malone (eds.), op. cit., Vol. IV, pp. 116-117. Elmer was a member of the American Philosophical Society. Benjamin Rush said that in medical knowledge, Elmer was exceeded by no physician in the United States. He was the head of a Bridge-ton Association which published a patriotic newsletter called the Plain Dealer. He was a member of the board of treasury and of the medical committee which inspected hospitals in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. He held a seat in the Presbyterian Church. He served as a ruling elder and as a delegate to the Presbytery and the General Assembly.

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RATIFICATIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION

NAME	BIRTH-DEATH	AGE	OCCUPATION	EDUCATION	EDUCATIONAL & TEACHING EXP.
Jonathan Dayton from New Jersey	See the SIGNERS OF THE CONSTITUTION				
William Bingham ¹ from Pennsylvania	1752-1804	52	Banker; legislator; British Consul; continental agent in the West Indies; Tradesman; soldier; senator.	University of Pennsylvania.	Trustee of University of Pennsylvania.
James R. Reid ² from Pennsylvania	1718-????	??	Lawyer.	Attended an academy; studied law.	None
Benjamin Contee ³ from Maryland	1755-1815	60	Clergyman; soldier; congressman; judge of Charles County Orphans Court.	Private school; studied theology.	None
Cyrus Griffin ⁴ from Virginia	1748-1810	62	Statesman; jurist; lawyer; judge of court of appeals in cases of capture; federal judge.	Studied law at Edinburgh University and Middle Temple.	None

¹Johnson (ed.), op. cit., Vol. I, pp. 278-279. The Bingham mansion was an important political and social center for the National Capital. Bingham was the founder and director of the Pennsylvania Bank (the first bank in the country). He wrote, Letter from an American . . . to a Member of Parliament in reply to Lord Sheffield. His friendship with Lord Shelburne helped Adams and Franklin. He was an advocate of internal improvement. He was the first president of the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Corporation. He wrote, Description of Certain Tracts in the District of Maine. He was vice president of the Society for Political Inquiries.

²Who Was Who . . . op. cit., p. 437.

³Ibid., p. 119. Contee was a minister of the Episcopal Church. He traveled throughout various European Countries.

⁴Johnson and Malone (eds.), op. cit., Vol. IV, pp. 618-619. Griffin addressed to the Earl of Dartmouth "A Plan of Reconciliation between Great Britain and Her Colonies." He helped preside over the trial of Aaron Burr for treason. He was a man who had done a lot for his country, but his memory has been overshadowed by the giants who were his contemporaries.

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NAME	BIRTH-DEATH	AGE	OCCUPATION	EDUCATION	EDUCATIONAL & TEACHING EXP.
Edward Carrington ¹ from Virginia	1748-1810	62	Soldier; member of continental congress.	No record of his education was found.	None
John Brown ² from Virginia	1757-1837	80	Senator; legis- lator; U.S. Senator	Princeton; Wil- liam and Mary; law under Thomas Jefferson.	None
Daniel Huger ³ from South Carolina	1742-1799	57	Congressman; jus- tice of peace; gov- ernor's council.	Common school; studied in England.	None
John Parker ⁴ from South Carolina	1759-1832	73	Lawyer; congressman; rice planter.	Middle Temple.	None
Thomas Tudor Tucker ⁵ from South Carolina	1745-1828	83	Treasurer of U.S.; congressman; physician.	Medicine at the University of Edinburgh.	None
William Few from Georgia	See the SIGNERS OF THE CONSTITUTION				
Abraham Baldwin from Georgia	See the SIGNERS OF THE CONSTITUTION				

¹House Documents, op. cit., p. 665.

²Johnson and Malone (eds.), op. cit., Vol. II, pp. 130-131. Brown was a leader of the early Kentucky days and her struggle for statehood.

³Who Was Who . . . op. cit., p. 265.

⁴Ibid., p. 394.

⁵Ibid., p. 540

COMMITTEE RECEIVING THE
RATIFICATIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION

NAME	BIRTH-DEATH	AGE	OCCUPATION	EDUCATION	EDUCATIONAL & TEACHING EXP.
Nicolas Gilman from New Hampshire	See the SIGNERS OF THE CONSTITUTION				
Paine Wingate ¹ from New Hampshire	1739-1838	98	Congregational clergyman; jurist; senator; farmer; legislator.	Studied theology Harvard.	None
Nathan Dane ² from Massachusetts	1752-1835	83	Lawyer; statesman; farmer; senator; judge of court of common pleas.	Common school; self-taught for eight months in preparation for college; Har- vard; law with William Wetmore.	Taught school at Beverly, Massachusetts while studying law.
Samuel Allyne Otis ³ from Massachusetts	1740-1814	74	Mercantile busi- ness; board of war; senator; congress- man.	Harvard	None
Pierpont Edwards from Connecticut	See the RATIFIERS OF THE CONSTITUTION				

¹Malone (ed.), op. cit., Vol. X, p. 387. Wingate was the pastor of the Congregational church for 13 years and then resigned. He was interested in agriculture improvements. In government, he was active in committee work rather than debate.

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NAME	BIRTH-DEATH	AGE	OCCUPATION	EDUCATION	EDUCATIONAL & TEACHING EXP.
Samuel Huntington from Connecticut	See the SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE				
Ezra L'Hommedieu ¹ from New York	1734-1811	77	Lawyer; legislator; agriculturist; senator; congressman; clerk of Suffolk County.	Yale; studied law.	Regent of the University of the State of New York for 27 years.
Robert Yates ² from New York	1738-1801	63	Lawyer; jurist; board of alderman; committee of safety; justice of superior court; chief justice.	Classical education in New York City; studied law with William Livingston.	None
Abraham Clarke from New Jersey	See the SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE				
Jonathan Elmer ³ from New Jersey	1745-1817	72	Physician; legislator; jurist; sheriff and clerk of Cumberland County; New Jersey Council.	Private in Latin and French; University of Pennsylvania (Bachelor of Medicine).	President of New Jersey Medical Society.

¹Malone (ed.), *op. cit.*, Vol. VI, p. 232. L'Hommedieu was the principal author of the University of the State of New York as reconstituted in 1787. He was in public office for 36 years. Agriculture caught his interest and he wrote numerous papers upon agriculture subjects. He was vice president of transactions of the New York Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, Arts, and Manufacturers.

²Malone (ed.), *op. cit.*, Vol. X, pp. 601-602. Yates was on the secret committee to obstruct the channel of the Hudson. His notes on the debates and proceedings of the federal convention were published as Secret Proceedings and Debates of the Convention Assembled...for the Purpose of Forming the Constitution of the United States.

³Johnson and Malone (eds.), *op. cit.*, Vol. IV, pp. 116-117. Elmer was a member of the American Philosophical Society. Benjamin Rush said that in medical knowledge Elmer was exceeded by no physician in the United States. He was the head of a Bridge-ton Association which published a patriotic newsletter called the Plain Dealer. He was a member of the board of treasury and of the medical committee which inspected hospitals in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. He held a seat in the Presbyterian Church. He served as a ruling elder and as a delegate to the Presbytery and the General Assembly.

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James R. Reid ² from Pennsylvania	1718- ?	?	Lawyer.	Attended an academy; studied law.	None
Benjamin Contee ³ from Maryland	1755-1815	60	Clergyman; soldier; congressman; judge of Charles County Orphans Court.	Private school; studied theol- ogy.	None
Cyrus Griffin ⁴ from Virginia	1748-1810	62	Statesman; jurist; lawyer; judge of court of appeals in cases of capture; federal judge.	Studied law at Edinburgh Uni- versity and Middle Temple.	None

¹Johnson (ed.), op. cit., Vol. I, pp. 278-279. The Bingham mansion was an important political and social center for the national capitol. Bingham was the founder and director of the Pennsylvania Bank (the first bank in the country). He wrote Letter from an American...to a Member of Parliament in reply to Lord Sheffield. His friendship with Lord Shelburne helped Adams and Franklin. He was an advocate of internal improvement. He was the first president of the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Corporation. He wrote Description of Certain Tracts in the District of Maine. He was vice president of the Society for Political Inquiries.

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¹House Documents, *op. cit.*, p. 665.

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John Parker ⁴ from South Carolina	1759-1832	73	Lawyer; congressman rice planter.	Middle Temple.	None.
Thomas T. Tucker ⁵ from South Carolina	1745-1828	83	Treasurer of U.S.; congressman; physician.	Medicine at the University of Edinburgh.	None.
William Few from Georgia	See the SIGNERS OF THE CONSTITUTION				
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¹House Documents, op. cit., p. 665.

²Johnson and Malone (eds.), op. cit., Vol. II, pp. 130-131. Brown was a leader of the early Kentucky days and her struggle for statehood.

³Who Was Who. . . op. cit., p. 265.

⁴Ibid., p. 394.

⁵Ibid., p. 540

C. SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

July 4, 1776

II. EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUNDS OF CONSTITUTIONAL LEADERS IN ANNOTATED CHARTS.

1. SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

July 4, 1776

The names of the signers of each State are grouped together in the facsimile of the original, except the name of Matthew Thornton, which follows that of Oliver Wolcott. The order in which each state appears will be as listed below.¹

New Hampshire

Josiah Bartlett
William Whipple
Matthew Thornton

Massachusetts Bay

Samuel Adams
John Adams
Robert Treat Paine
Elbridge Gerry

Rhode Island

Stephen Hopkins
William Ellery

Connecticut

Roger Sherman
Samuel Huntington
William Williams
Oliver Wolcott

New York

William Floyd
Phillip Livingston
Francis Lewis
Lewis Morris

New Jersey

Richard Stockton
Jonathan Witherspoon
Francis Hopkinson
John Hart
Abraham Clark

Pennsylvania

Robert Morris
Benjamin Rush
Benjamin Franklin
John Morton
George Clymer
James Smith
George Taylor
James Wilson
George Ross

Delaware

Caesar Rodney
George Read
Thomas M'Kean

Maryland

Samuel Chase
William Paca
Thomas Stone
Charles Carroll of
Carrollton.

Virginia

George Wythe
Richard Henry Lee
Thomas Jefferson
Benjamin Harrison
Thomas Nelson, Jr.
Francis Lightfoot Lee
Carter Braxton

North Carolina

William Hooper
Joseph Hewes
John Penn

South Carolina

Edward Rutledge
Thomas Heyward, Jr.
Thomas Lynch, Jr.
Arthur Middleton

Georgia

Button Gwinnett
Lyman Hall
George Walton

p.6. ---Revised Statues of the United States, 2nd edition, 1878.

SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

New Hampshire Delegates

NAME	BIRTH-DEATH	AGE	OCCUPATION	EDUCATION	EDUCATIONAL & TEACHING EXP.
Josiah Bartlett ¹	1729-1795	66	Physician; Chief Justice (Layman); Governor of New Hampshire.	First studied in Common School; Private tuition, Greek and Latin; studied medicine from a distant relative; earned Honorary degree of medicine from Dartmouth.	None
William Whipple ²	1730-1785	55	Deep water voyages; mercantile business; public life; Associate Justice of the Superior Court.	Common School	None
Matthew Thornton ³	1714-1803	89	Physician; Revolutionary Patriot; Colonel of Militia of royal government; provincial and state politics for 30 years.	In Worcester, Massachusetts; later he studied medicine.	None

¹Allen Johnson (ed.), Dictionary of American Biography, (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1964), Vol. I, pp. 9-11. Bartlett introduced many medical reforms. He was the first president of the New Hampshire Medical Society. His prominence as a physician is what led him into public life.

²Dumas Malone (ed.), Dictionary of American Biography, (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1936), Vol. XX, pp. 71-72. In the early twenties, Whipple engaged in slave trade. During the war he made short tours of duty in command of militia contingents. His belief was peace through victory in the field rather than diplomatic juggling. He wrote "Letters of Members," Post, p. 346.

³Ibid., Vol. XVIII, pp. 503-504. Thornton took an active part in the affairs of the community and was Associate Justice of the Superior Court when legal training was not necessary.

SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Massachusetts Bay Delegates

NAME	BIRTH-DEATH	AGE	OCCUPATION	EDUCATION	EDUCATIONAL & TEACHING EXP.
Samuel Adams ¹	1722-1803	81	Revolutionary Statesman; Businessman; Tax Collector.	Was tutored by the principal of Boston Grammar School; Harvard, Greek and Latin earning Master of Arts; studied law to please his father and quit to please his mother; studied at the Counting House of Thomas Cushing.	None
John Adams ²	1735-1826	90	Second President of the United States; lawyer.	Harvard; studied law under James Putnam.	Taught at Worcester with thoughts of becoming a minister.
Robert Treaty Paine ³	1731-1814	83	Jurist; Attorney-General; Judge of Massachusetts Supreme Court for 14 years.	Latin School; studied theology later; Harvard; studied law with Benjamin Pratt.	A teacher; became a founder of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

¹Allen Johnson (ed.), Dictionary of American Biography, (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1928), Vol. I, pp. 72, 99-100. Samuel Adams was in trouble financially until he was 42, when he made his entry into public work. He was probably responsible for the Boston Tea Party.

²Ibid., pp. 72-81. He left the office of Presidency hated by many but he died a highly respected man. People were slow to recognize how much his administration had contributed to founding this country.

³Malone (ed.), op. cit., (1934), Vol. XIV, pp. 156-157. Paine was dedicated to the ministry in accordance with family tradition. His greatest service was as Chaplain on the Crown Point Expedition. In Congress, he was called upon for drafting rules of debate for fasting and prayer. He assisted on a committee to establish a hospital.

SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Massachusetts Bay Delegates

NAME	BIRTH-DEATH	AGE	OCCUPATION	EDUCATION	EDUCATIONAL & TEACHING EXP.
Elbridge Gerry ¹	1744-1814	70	Statesman; Business (trade and privateering); Governor of Mass.; Congressman; Vice President with Madison.	Harvard.	None

Rhode Island Delegates

Stephen Hopkins ²	1707-1785	78	Governor of Rhode Island; practical surveyor; Chief Justice of Rhode Island Superior Court; merchant; town clerk.	Was without any systematic education, but he had an insatiable relish for reading.	First Chancellor of Rhode Island College; member of Philosophical Society of Newport.
William Ellery ³	1727-1820	93	Merchant; Naval Officer; Clerk of General Assembly; lawyer; collector of customs in Newport.	Had wide knowledge of literature, English, French and Latin; Harvard.	None

¹Allen Johnson and Dumas Malone (eds.), Dictionary of American Biography, (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1931), Vol. VII, pp. 222-227.

²Malone (ed.), op. cit., (1932), Vol. IX, pp. 219-222. Hopkins was influential in establishing a public subscription library, the Providence Gazette and County Journal. He wanted to erect a telescope for observing the transit of Venus, and ~~did~~ much to make Rhode Island a manufacturing center.

³Johnson and Dumas Malone (eds.), op. cit., Vol. VII, p. 86.

SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Connecticut Delegates

NAME	BIRTH-DEATH	AGE	OCCUPATION	EDUCATION	EDUCATIONAL & TEACHING EXP.
Roger Sherman ¹	1721-1793	72	Statesman; cordwainer; cobbler; surveyor; business; merchant; Justice of Peace; Justice of County Court.	No formal study except common school; was influenced by Dr. Samuel Dunbar to study--theology, history, math., and particularly law and politics; received Honorary M.A. from Yale.	School committeeman; was treasurer of Yale.
Samuel Huntington ²	1731-1796	64	Lawyer; Pres. of Congress; Governor of Conn.; Judge; Kings attorney for Conn.; Justice of Superior Court of Connecticut.	Had scant education; apprenticed; studied Latin and law unaided.	Committee member in consulting with the corporation of Yale College.
William Williams ³	1731-1811	80	Business; Revolutionary patriot; public offices; selectman; town clerk; member of governor's council; Judge; board of war.	Harvard; studied theology under his father.	None

¹Malone (ed.), op. cit., (1935), Vol. XVII, pp. 88-90. Other support of education from Mr. Sherman includes: publishing a series of almanacs based upon his astronomical calculations, and importing merchandise (as well as books) for Yale students. He was a Deacon and Clerk of the church. As a devout Congregationalist, he supported the revolution in his fear of an Anglican Bishopric in the Colonies. He wrote A Short Sermon on the Duty of Self-Examination Preparatory to Receiving the Lord's Prayer. For the state of Connecticut, he worked with Richard Law in revising the Statutory laws.

²Malone (ed.) op. cit., Vol. IX, pp. 418-419.

³Malone (ed.) op. cit., Vol. XA, pp. 292-294. Williams was in favor of the Constitution of the United States, but he rejected the clause for holding religious tests. He wrote "Letter to a Land Holder", and ESSAYS ON THE CONSTITUTION. He helped Governor Trumbull (his father-in-law) compose many of the Revolutionary State papers.

SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Connecticut Delegates

NAME	BIRTH-DEATH	AGE	OCCUPATION	EDUCATION	EDUCATIONAL & TEACHING EXP.
Oliver Wolcott ¹	1726-1797	71	Sheriff; deputy; Major-General in militia; Comm. of Indian Affairs; Lt. Gov. of Legislature; Gov. of Conn.	Studied medicine with his brother; Yale and received an honorary degree later.	President of Connecticut Society of Arts and Sciences.
New York Delegates					
William Floyd ²	1734-1821	87	Landed proprietor; Major-General of militia; State Senator.	Common School and had limited academic education.	None
Philip Livingston ³	1716-1778	62	Merchant; Senator; Statesman.	Yale; received an A.B. degree from Yale.	Advocated the founding of Kings College and helped in its support; set aside a sum for the establishment of a Professorship of Divinity at Yale.

¹*Ibid.*, pp. 442-443. Wolcott supported war for a Connecticut brand of civil and religious liberty. He felt the people's morals and virtues were rapidly deteriorating, so he abhorred the appearance of fanatic democracy. As a man, he was said to have much integrity but had little political knowledge. He could not tolerate the new political theories.

²Johnson and Malone (ed.), *op. cit.*, (1931), Vol. VI, p. 484.

³Malone (ed.), *op. cit.*, (1933), Vol. XI, pp. 316-317. Livingston was a generous giver of his time and money to a wide variety of philanthropic enterprises. He was the President of the St. James Society--the earliest benevolent institution in New York City--collaborated for a New York Chamber of Commerce, helped organize the New York Society Library as set up by Benjamin Franklin, was a member of the first board of governors of the New York Hospital, and helped build the stone meeting house for the first Methodist Society in America.

SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

New York Delegates

NAME	BIRTH-DEATH	AGE	OCCUPATION	EDUCATION	EDUCATIONAL & TEACHING EXP.
Francis Lewis ¹	1713-1802	89	Merchant; Continental affairs; Marine, secret and commercial committees; Admiralty Board.	None listed.	None listed.
Lewis Morris ²	1726-1798	71	Aristocratic landholder; Public life; Brigadier-General; County Judge.	Early education was supervised by his father; A.B. from Yale.	Member of first Board of Regents of University of State of New York.
New Jersey Delegates					
Richard Stockton ³	1730-1781	51	Lawyer; Justice of Supreme Court; Chief Justice of New Jersey.	Academy conducted by Reverend Samuel Finley; College of New Jersey; studied law under David Ogden.	Trustee of College of New Jersey.

¹Ibid., pp. 214-215. Indians captured Wilson and kept him as a friend of the English command and as a means of gaining clothing for the troops. He was sent to France for exchange and afterward received from the colonial government, a grant of land in acknowledgment of his military services. The revolution deprived him of his home and because of his expenditures, most of his wealth.

²Malone (ed.), *op. cit.*, (1934), Vol. XIII, pp. 214-215. Morris worked with Indian affairs, but his work in Congress was mainly in the administration of specific business transactions rather than the determination of public policies.

³Malone (ed.), *op. cit.*, Vol. XVIII, pp. 45-46. Stockton was one of the chief financial advisors of the College of New Jersey. He felt that colleges could produce men of more foresight and understanding for government.

SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

New Jersey Delegates

NAME	BIRTH-DEATH	AGE	OCCUPATION	EDUCATION	EDUCATIONAL & TEACHING EXP.
John Witherspoon ¹	1723-1794	71	Presbyterian clergyman; President of College of New Jersey; was in public life.	Haddington Grammar school; University of Edinburg (M.A. and Divinity); University of St. Andrews (degree of DD).	Introduced at Harvard--Philosophy, French, history, oratory, and Mastery of English language; Philosophy of Common Sense.
Francis Hopkinson ²	1737-1791	53	Statesman; author; musician; collector of customs.	Academy of Philadelphia; College of Philadelphia; studied law under Benjamin Chew.	None

¹Malone (ed.), op. cit., Vol. XX, pp. 435-437. Witherspoon felt that education should fit a man for public usefulness and did not want any creed of intellectual imagery or subtlety. He was the pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Paisley. The Presbyterian Church was almost a monopoly of religious activity for a brief span after 1776. Witherspoon was in on planning this church along national lines. As a minister, he wrote "Ecclesiastical Characteristics," and "A Serious Inquiry into the Nature and Effects of the Stage." He said that plays agitated passions too violently rather than being recreative. Other writings were: "Dominion of Providence over the Passions of Men," and the "Unsubstantial Theory of Virtue." Another of his beliefs was that people should choose their own ministers.

²Malone (ed.), op. cit., Vol. IX, pp. 220-222. Hopkinson was a versatile man who put his talents to use. He set to music Thomas Parnell's "Love and Innocence," which he renamed "My Days Have Been So Wondrous Free." He published a collection of Psalm tunes and a translation of the Psalter for the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of New York City. He was secretary of the convention that organized the Protestant Episcopal Church. His poetry includes: "The Treaty," "Exercises," "Science," "Dittilla," "A New Plan of Education," "A Prophecy," and "The Battle of the Kegs." His book, Seven Songs, is said to be the first book of music published by an American composer. He read some of his papers before the American Philosophical Society and ridiculed the faddish methods of education in "Modern Learning Exemplified." Also of interest is the fact that he designed important seals after the signing of the Declaration of Independence and designed the American flag.

SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

New Jersey Delegates

NAME	BIRTH-DEATH	AGE	OCCUPATION	EDUCATION	EDUCATIONAL & TEACHING EXP.
John Hart ¹	1711-1779	68	Legislator; Justice of Peace; farmer; speaker of first Assembly of New Jersey.	Had little or no schooling.	None
Abraham Clark ²	1726-1794	68	Surveyor; lawyer; farmer; High sheriff of Essex County; clerk of Colonial Assembly.	Local smattering of education in the English Branches.	None
Pennsylvania Delegates					
Robert Morris ³	1734-1806	72	Financier of the American Revolution; shipping merchant; Superintendent of finance in Congress.	Had but little education in a common school in Philadelphia.	None

¹Malone (ed.), op. cit., (1932), Vol. VIII, p. 359. Hart was the "most considerable man in the community" and it got him into those positions of importance.

²Johnson and Malone (eds.), op. cit., (1930), Vol. IV, pp. 118-119. Clark had a natural bent for mathematics which led him into surveying and an informal study of law. He gave legal advice free and preferred the common law. This made him "The Poor Man's Counselor." He was active in keeping the disaffected out of public office and in raising supplies for Washington's army.

³Malone (ed.), op. cit., Vol. XIII, p. 119-222. Morris was used for procuring munitions and acting as banker as an outgrowth of his early commercial experience. He provided Washington and the leaders in the field with moral support and material assistance, thereby helping to hold the army together. One of his greatest contributions was the making possible the formation of the Bank of America. He was not learned but he was as great as those who are. He was a man who was shrewd in business, but the unpredictability of the earlier days caused him to die in poverty and with little fame even though he had helped Washington more than had any other single person.

SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Pennsylvania Delegates

NAME	BIRTH-DEATH	AGE	OCCUPATION	EDUCATION	EDUCATIONAL & TEACHING EXP.
Benjamin Rush ¹	1745-1813	68	Physician; Patriot; Humanitarian; Surgeon General of the armies of the Middle Department; Treasurer of the U. S. Mint.	With his Uncle, Samuel Finley,; College of New Jersey (A.B.); University of Edinburgh in medicine; under Dr. John Redman; later in London at St. Thomas hospital.	Professor of Chemistry in College of Philadelphia; delivered lectures in the new University of the State of Pennsylvania; Professor of theory and practice; helped organize the Philadelphia College of Physicians; Professor of institutes of medicine and clinical practice in the new university.

¹Malone (ed.), *op. cit.*, (1964), Vol. VIII, pp. 227-230. Benjamin Rush published the first text for chemistry which he titled, A Syllabus of a Course of Lectures On Chemistry. His Sermons to Gentlemen upon Temperance and Exercise was the first text written on personal hygiene. He persuaded the Presbyterians to found Dickinson College, and served as one of its trustees. Also in education, he wanted a comprehensive system of schools culminating in a national university. He encouraged training in Science and utilitarian subjects rather than in traditional disciplines. For girls, he favored an improved education.

He believed in social reform and helped to organize the Pennsylvania Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery. He also wrote articles about the quarrels with the Mother Country.

Medicine is the area for which he is most noted. He may have been the pioneer in experimental physiology in the United States. He also made contributions toward Psychiatriism and was the first medical man in the country to achieve a literary reputation. His written works included explanations of the bleeding system to cure patients, and his observations on the diseases of the mind.

SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Pennsylvania Delegates

NAME	BIRTH-DEATH	AGE	OCCUPATION	EDUCATION	EDUCATIONAL & TEACHING EXP.
Benjamin Franklin ¹	1706-1790	84	Printer; author; philanthropist; inventor; Statesman; Diplomat; and scientist.	Boston Grammar School; George Brownell's school for writing and arithmetic; self-taught in French, Spanish, Italian, and Latin; M.A. from Harvard, Yale, William and Mary; Oxford (D.C.C.); St. Andrews (L.L.D.).	Largely responsible for helping establish an academy for the education of youth--now it is called the University of Pennsylvania.
John Morton ²	1724-1777	53	Land surveyor; High Sheriff of Chester County; Justice of Peace; Judge for the trials of Negroes.	Attended common school for three months; taught at home by his foster father--John Sketchley.	None

¹Johnson and Malone (eds.), op. cit., Vol. VI, pp. 585-597. Benjamin Franklin had a brilliant mind and was interested in a variety of subjects. He was largely responsible for helping establish a circulating library in Philadelphia, a Philosophical Society, and a city hospital. He established "Junto," a debating club devoted to the discussions of morals, politics, and natural philosophy. He wrote about many of his interests. Liberty and Necessity and "Art of Virtue," are two writings which emanated from his desire for a religion that practiced useful virtues. Other well-known writings include: Poor Richard's Almanack, and Dissertation on Liberty and Necessity, Pleasure and Pain.

Science was the one area that Franklin devoted himself to completely in mind. An important writing in this area is Experiments and Observations on Electricity by Mr. Benjamin Franklin.

²Malone (ed.), op. cit., (1964), Vol. VII, p. 256. Morton was essentially a self-made man, but he was of pleasant social and domestic qualities. He was said to be sound in judgment, and modest in manner.

SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Pennsylvania Delegates

NAME	BIRTH-DEATH	AGE	OCCUPATION	EDUCATION	EDUCATIONAL & TEACHING EXP.
George Clymer ¹	1739-1813	74	Merchant; Chrm. of Committee of Philadelphia Tea Party; Capt. of Volunteers in Brigade; active in Congress of Pa.	was educated by his Uncle.	Tried to educate his own children.
James Smith ²	1719-1806	87	Judge; lawyer; surveyor; iron manufacturing; Brigadier-general of the Militia.	In Philadelphia under Reverend Francis Alison--studied Greek, Latin, and surveying; studied law with his older brother.	None
George Taylor ³	1716-1781	65	Ironmaster; Colonel in Militia; Sup. Exe. Coun. of Pa.	No record, but had some good education.	None
James Wilson ⁴	1742-1798	55	Congressman; Jurist; Colonel; speculator; lawyer.	Universities of St. Andrews, Glasgow, Edinburgh; Honorary degree from the College of Philadelphia; law with John Dickinson.	Latin tutor in the College of Philadelphia; lectured on English literature; taught a course in law; Trustee of College of Philadelphia.

¹Johnson and Malone (ed.), op. cit., Vol. IV, pp. 234-235. Clymer was the first President of the Philadelphia Bank, the first president of Fine Arts, vice president of the Philadelphia Agriculture Society, and a man of twenty years in public life.

²Malone (ed.), op. cit., Vol. XVII, pp. 283-284.

³Malone (ed.), op. cit., Vol. XVIII, pp. 324-325.

⁴Malone (ed.), op. cit., Vol. XX, pp. 326-330. Wilson was a prophet of both democracy and nationalism. His writings include: Addisionian Essays on the Pennsylvania Chronical, "The Visitant," Considerations on the Nature and Extent of the Legislative Authority of the British Parliament.

SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Pennsylvania Delegates

NAME	BIRTH-DEATH	AGE	OCCUPATION	EDUCATION	EDUCATIONAL & TEACHING EXP.
George Ross ¹	1730-1779	49	Jurist; lawyer.	Classical education; studied law with his stepbrother, John.	None
Delaware Delegates					
Caesar Rodney ²	1728-1784	55	Statesman; Judge of Admiralty; High Sheriff of Kent County; Trustee of Kent County Loan Office; Brigadier-general of Militia; President of the state of Delaware.	Secured most of his education from his parents.	None
George Read ³	1733-1798	65	Lawyer; Senator; Chief Justice of Delaware; was temporarily President of the state of Delaware.	Common school; academy of Rev. Francis Alison; studied law with John Moland.	None

¹Malone (ed.), *op. cit.*, Vol. XVI, p. 177. Ross had a deep interest in Indian problems, and was a champion of the assembly in disputes with the governor. He was vice president of the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention of 1776.

²Malone (ed.), *op. cit.*, (1964), Vol. VIII, pp. 81-82. Rodney was a man of clear perception and understanding. He was said to have had high courage and had effective application.

³*Ibid.*, p. 422. Read was said to have profound legal learning which he mixed with clear reasoning and calm deliberation.

SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Delaware Delegates

NAME	BIRTH-DEATH	AGE	OCCUPATION	EDUCATION	EDUCATIONAL & TEACHING EXP.
Thomas M'Kean ¹	1734-1817	83	Deputy prothonotary; Clerk of House of Assembly; Solicitor in Chancery; Attorney-at-law; counsellor; President of state of Delaware; Chief Justice of Pennsylvania; President of Congress; Governor of Pennsylvania.	Elementary school; taught by Rev. Francis Alison; Doctor of Laws from College of New Jersey and Dartmouth; law with David Finney.	Trustee of the University of Pennsylvania.
Maryland Delegates					
Samuel Chase ²	1741-1811	70	Revolutionary leader; Justice of the United States Supreme Court; lawyer.	Taught by his father, largely in the classics; studied law in offices of Hammond and Hall.	None

¹John Sanderson, American Biography of the Signers to the Declaration of Independence, (Philadelphia: William Brown and Charles Peters, 1828), pp. 1-61. M'Kean served in public stations of government for fifty years. An attempt was made to impeach him as governor of Pennsylvania when he was too independent to submit to the superintendence of others in public affairs. His peaceful pursuits were science and literature.

²Johnson and Malone (eds.), op. cit., Vol. IV, pp. 34-37. Chase was a born leader of insurrection. He was said to have a very valuable stock of political science. His opinions predominated importance in that period. He laid down a definition of direct taxes that prevailed for ninety-nine years. He laid down one law that still holds--courts of the United States have no jurisdiction over crimes of common law. Chase was up for impeachment because of some of his rulings on the question of "high crimes and misdemeanors." Was it in reference to indictable offenses or was it broad enough to spread to those who fell short of good behavior? His acquittal has become the basis of fundamental importance in our constitutional history. He was said to have a great deal of intellect which attested itself in his judicial opinions, but his turbulent disposition appears at every turn in his career.

SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Maryland Delegates

NAME	BIRTH-DEATH	AGE	OCCUPATION	EDUCATION	EDUCATIONAL & TEACHING EXP.
William Paca ¹	1740-1799	59	Governor of Maryland; Jurist; Federal District Judge; Chief Judge of Maryland circuit court.	College of Philadelphia (M.A.); law at Annapolis in office of Stephen Bordley; Inner Temple in London.	None
Thomas Stone ²	1743-1787	44	Lawyer; state Senator; Chairman of Congress.	Classical education under a Scotch schoolmaster; law at Annapolis in the office of Thomas Jefferson.	None
Charles Carroll ³	1737-1832	95	Revolutionary leader; United States Senator; on committee to form a union between Canada and the Colonies.	Common school on Bohemia Manor (Society of Jesus); College de St. Omer in French Flanders (Society of Jesus); civil law in France.	None

¹Malone (ed.), *op. cit.*, Vol. XIV, pp. 123-124. Paca led against a poll tax which had been laid for support of clergy. He was, however, a leader in raising subscriptions for Washington College, and laid the cornerstone for the first building.

²Malone (ed.), *op. cit.*, Vol. XVIII, p. 84. Stone was prominent in political affairs even though he never appeared to try to be a leader in such affairs.

³Johnson and Malone (eds.), *op. cit.*, (1964), Vol. II, pp. 522-523. Carroll urged the separation of the Colonies after the efforts with Canada were futile. He was on the first board of directors of the B&O Railroad. He is known to be the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence.

SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Virginia Delegates

NAME	BIRTH-DEATH	AGE	OCCUPATION	EDUCATION	EDUCATIONAL & TEACHING EXP.
George Wythe ¹	1726-1806	80	Statesman; Professor of law; Jurist; Sole Chancellor; Attorney - general of Virginia; Mayor of Williamsburg.	Short time at College of William and Mary; studied law with Stephen Dewey.	Accepted the first chair of law in American college at William and Mary; started small law school of his own in Richmond.
Richard Henry Lee ²	1732-1794	62	Revolutionary statesman; Justice of Peace; Senator of Virginia.	In Wakefield academy in Yorkshire; elementary instruction from private tutors which was completed in England; law.	None

¹Malone (ed.), op. cit., Vol. XX, pp. 586-588. Wythe recommended revising the regular army. He made one of the earliest enunciations of the doctrine of judicial review and charted the way in American jurisprudence. He was probably the best classical scholar in Virginia, being widely read in Roman and English law. He was opposed to slavery and emancipated his slaves.

²Malone (ed.), op. cit., Vol. XI, pp. 117-120. Lee led the Westmoreland Association (mob of gentlemen) in the first of the numerous boycotting measures designed to bring the British government to repentance. He helped originate the plan for intercolonial committees of correspondence to help promote understanding. His views were expressed in his series of "Letters of the Federal Farmer," in which he tried to get amended those unsatisfactory clauses of the Constitution before its' adoption rather than after. He contributed to the furtherment of education by having a great share in the creation of the Northwest Ordinance.

SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Virginia Delegates

NAME	BIRTH-DEATH	AGE	OCCUPATION	EDUCATION	EDUCATIONAL & TEACHING EXP.
Thomas Jefferson ¹	1743-1826	83	Statesman; author; Diplomat; lawyer; scientist; architect; Governor of Virginia; first Secretary of State under the Constitution; President of the United States.	English school; studied Greek, French and Latin under Reverend William Douglas; studied under Rev. James Maury; College of William and Mary; law under George Wythe.	Affected the abolishment of Hebrew, theology, and ancient languages at William and Mary; helped establish anatomy, medicine, and modern languages; Trustee of the unorganized Albermarle Academy; drew up specifications for University of Virginia.

¹Malone (ed.), op. cit., (1933), Vol. X, pp. 17-34. Thomas Jefferson's work was described as "academic, precise, orderly, and always ingenious." He was said to always be a step or several steps ahead of his age. He called education his "country." He wanted to "facilitate through education, the development of a national aristocracy of talent and virtue and an enlightened electorate." He wrote a bill to establish religious freedom. It asserted that the mind is not subject to coercion and that civil rights have no dependence on religious opinions. The opinions of men were not the concern of civil government. His educational bills were unsuccessful even though they represent the constructive part of his program. He tried to make available in this country, the best of foreign thought and discovery. He tried to make his ministry to France educational for his fellow citizens as well as himself by noting their inventions, and capturing some of their architecture, as well as some of their methods of food production. He appreciated their arts--most of all their music.

He began to apply historical tests to the Bible and lost faith in conventional religion, even though he did not question conventional morality. For inspiration, he turned to the great classical writers. How educated he was in history and legal procedures can be found in, The Commonplace Book of Thomas Jefferson. He also favored periodic revisions of the constitutions.

He wrote with a "masterly pen" and long advocated the freedom of the press. Some of his writings include: A Summary of the Rights of British America, The Notes on the State of Virginia, Manual of Parliamentary Practice, "An Essay towards Facilitating Instructions in the Anglo-Saxon and Modern Dialects of the English Language," and a collection of Indian vocabularies.

Jefferson is termed the architect of the Virginia government. He did not make a good war-governor for he dispised the use of authority. He wanted to be remembered as author of the Declaration of Independence and the Virginia Statue for religious freedom, and the father of the University of Virginia. The composition of the Declaration of Independence is indisputably his.

SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Virginia Delegates

NAME	BIRTH-DEATH	AGE	OCCUPATION	EDUCATION	EDUCATIONAL & TEACHING EXP.
Benjamin Harrison ¹	1726-1791	65	Revolutionary statesman; Governor of Virginia.	College of William and Mary.	None
Thomas Nelson, Jr. ²	1738-1789	50	Merchant; soldier; Governor; Commander of state militia.	Private school at Hackney (England); Christ's College, Cambridge.	None
Francis Lightfoot Lee ³	1734-1797	62	Revolutionist; Statesman; Virginia Senator.	Did not attend college but received an excellent education from tutors; widely read in politics.	None
Carter Braxton ⁴	1736-1797	61	Revolutionary statesman; County sheriff; commercial adventures; House of Burgess.	College of William and Mary.	Member of the Board of Visitors of William and Mary.

¹Malone (ed.), op. cit., (1932), Vol. VIII, p. 330. Harrison had an important part in the establishment of the Departments of State, War, and Navy, of the American government.

²Malone (ed.), op. cit., (1964), Vol. VII, p. 424. Nelson's debt from outfitting the Virginia troops left him in poverty.

³Malone (ed.), op. cit., Vol. XI, p. 105. Lee would have ranked as one of the leaders of the American Revolution if he had been a good speaker and had been self-seeking. His excellent committee work remained unknown to the general public.

⁴Johnson (ed.), op. cit., (1964), Vol. I, p. 609. Braxton supported the act of 1785 to establish religious freedom in Virginia. He was a lay delegate to the convention which reorganized the former established church.

SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

North Carolina Delegates

NAME	BIRTH-DEATH	AGE	OCCUPATION	EDUCATION	EDUCATIONAL & TEACHING EXP.
William Hooper ¹	1742-1790	48	Deputy attorney-general; lawyer.	Boston Latin School; Harvard; studied law under James Otis.	None
Joseph Hewes ²	1730-1779	49	Mercantile and shipping business; Borough member of Colonial Assembly; first executive head of the Navy of the United States.	Apprenticed to a Philadelphia merchant.	None
John Penn ³	1740-1788	48	Lawyer; elected to Continental Congress.	Country school of that day; studied law on his own and was licensed.	None

¹Malone (ed.), op. cit., (1964), Vol. V, p. 204. Hooper had a brilliant and cultivated mind. He was considered an orator with Lee, and Henry. His public service caused him to lose his fortune.

²Malone (ed.), op. cit., Vol. VIII, pp. 601-602. Hewes supported the policy of non-importation. He was said to have died from overwork for the cause of independence.

³Malone (ed.), op. cit., (1964), Vol. VII, p. 431. Penn helped buy military supplies, arrange shipments, and conduct intricate financial operations.

SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

South Carolina Delegates

NAME	BIRTH-DEATH	AGE	OCCUPATION	EDUCATION	EDUCATIONAL & TEACHING EXP.
Edward Rutledge ¹	1749-1800	50	Lawyer; State Senator; Governor of South Carolina.	Middle Temple in England and called to the English Bar.	None
Thomas Heyward, Junior ²	1746-1809	62	Revolutionary soldier; jurist; circuit judge.	Common school in South Carolina; Middle Temple; law in South Carolina.	One of the founders of the Agriculture Society of South Carolina.
Thomas Lynch, Junior ³	1749-1779	30	Planter; Captain of South Carolina Regiment.	Indigo Society school, Georgetown; Eton and Cambridge College in England; Middle Temple.	None
Arthur Middleton ⁴	1742-1787	44	Revolutionary leader; Justice of Peace; House of Assembly; Council of Safety.	Hackney Academy in England; College in South Carolina; law at Middle Temple.	An original Trustee of the College of Charleston.

¹Ibid., Vol. VIII, p. 257. Rutledge had two special assets, a winning personality and a soundness of thought.

²Malone (ed.), op. cit., Vol. VIII, p. 609. Heyward helped prepare the constitution for South Carolina.

³Malone (ed.), op. cit., Vol. XI, pp. 523-524. Lynch was elected to civil offices because of his wealthy and influential father.

⁴Ibid., Vol. XII, p. 599.

SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Georgia Delegates

NAME	BIRTH-DEATH	AGE	OCCUPATION	EDUCATION	EDUCATIONAL & TEACHING EXP.
Button Gwinnett ¹	1735-1777	42	Merchant; planter; Justice of Peace; President of state of Georgia.	No record of education was found.	None
Lyman Hall ²	1724-1790	66	Statesman; physician; Governor of Georgia.	Studied theology under his Uncle; Yale; studied medicine.	Chartered one of the first state supported universities in America.
George Walton ³	1741-1804	63	United States Senator; soldier; revolutionary patriot; lawyer; Governor of Georgia; Chief Justice of Georgia.	Local school, but was largely self-taught; apprentice to a carpenter; law in Savannah.	Founder and Trustee of the Richmond Academy; member of committee to locate Franklin College; Trustee of University of Georgia; formulated plans to promote higher education in Georgia.

¹Johnson (ed.), op. cit., (1932), Vol. VIII, pp. 65-66. Relatively little is known about Gwinnett. He died in a duel.

²Ibid., pp. 139-140. Hall preached in Connecticut until his ordination, but he was dismissed on charges of immoral conduct. Later he was reinstated and preached two more years.

³Malone (ed.), op. cit., (1936), Vol. XIX, pp. 403-404.

D. SIGNERS OF THE CONSTITUTION

May - July, 1787

SIGNERS OF THE CONSTITUTION

May-July, 1787

The signers of the Constitution will be included in the order listed below. The roll is the same as that listed in Documents, Illustrative of the Formation of the Union of the American States, (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1927), pp. 85-86. The documents were selected, arranged, and indexed by Charles C. Tansill.

New Hampshire	{ John Langdon, Nicholas Gilman,	Maryland	{ James M'Henry, Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, Daniel Carroll,
Massachusetts	{ Nathaniel Gorham, Rufus King,	Virginia	{ George Washington, John Blair, James Madison, jr.
Connecticut	{ William Samuel Johnson, Roger Sherman,	North Carolina	{ William Blount, Richard D. Spaight, Hugh Williamson,
New York	Alexander Hamilton,	South Carolina	{ John Rutledge, Charles C. Pinckney, Charles Pinckney, Pierce Butler,
New Jersey	{ William Livingston, David Brearly, William Patterson, Jonathan Dayton,	Georgia	{ William Few, Abraham Baldwin.
Pennsylvania	{ Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Mifflin, Robert Morris, George Clymer, Thomas Fitzsimons, Jared Ingersoll, James Wilson, Gouverneur Morris,		
Delaware	{ George Read, Gunning Bedford, jr. John Dickinson, Richard Bassett, Jacob Broom,		

SIGNERS OF THE CONSTITUTION

New Hampshire Delegates

NAME	BIRTH-DEATH	AGE	OCCUPATION	EDUCATION	EDUCATIONAL & TEACHING EXP.
John Langdon ¹	1741-1819	78	Merchant; state and U.S. Senator; politician; President and Governor of New Hampshire.	Local Grammar school; clerk apprentice.	None
Nicholas Gilman ²	1755-1814	58	Politician; adjutant-general; Senator.	Common school of Exeter, New Hampshire.	None
Massachusetts Delegates					
Nathaniel Gorham ³	1738-1796	58	Business; statesman; board of war; state senate; judge of court of common pleas.	Apprenticed to Nathaniel Coffin--a merchant of New London.	None
Rufus King ⁴	1755-1827	72	Statesman; Minister to Great Britain; lawyer; U.S. Senator; director of Bank of United States.	Dummer Academy--Samuel Moody; Harvard; law at Newbury, Mass.--Theophilus Parsons.	None

¹Malone (ed.), *op. cit.*, Vol. V, pp. 587-588. Langdon built several ships of war for the government. There was nothing that indicated him a genius, but he was unquestionably a man of good sense.

²Johnson and Malone (eds.), *op. cit.*, Vol. IV, pp. 304-305. Gilman's "long career in the public service indicates considerable political ability, but as far as can be judged he was never a popular character." His reputation was derived from his association with great men and great events rather than from his personal contributions to history.

³*Ibid.*, pp. 433-434. Gorham was said to be "a man of very good sense, but not much improved in his education. He was good in public debate although not elegant in style."

⁴Malone (ed.), *op. cit.*, Vol. V, pp. 398-399. King was a man of business, a ready debater, and a pleasing orator. He arranged the order of the final draft of the Constitution. He was an authority on commercial matters and maritime law. He was author of the Navigation Act of 1818. He did not want Missouri admitted as a state with slavery.

SIGNERS OF THE CONSTITUTION

Connecticut Delegates

NAME	BIRTH-DEATH	AGE	OCCUPATION	EDUCATION	EDUCATIONAL & TEACHING EXP.
William Samuel Johnson ¹	1727-1819	92	Statesman; jurist; lawyer; colonial agent in London; state senator.	Early education by his father; Yale; A.M. from Harvard; honorary doctorate from Oxford.	First President of Columbia College; kept the religious tradition of the old college though not in sectarian spirit.
Roger Sherman	See the SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE				
	New York Delegates				
Alexander Hamilton ²	1757-1804	47	Statesman; soldier; lawyer.	Early education from his mother and a Presbyterian clergyman at St. Crox--he learned to speak french; Francis Barber's Grammer school in New Jersey; King's college.	None

¹Ibid., pp. 131-133. Johnson served for a time as a lay reader. He was an outstanding layman of the Anglican communion and "a valued counselor in the organization of the church under its new American episcopate." He was said to always be abounding with information and instruction of "a very strong and enlightened understanding."

²Johnson and Malone (eds.), op. cit., Vol. IV, pp. 171-174. Hamilton had a real grasp of the issues between the British and American government. His argumentative power was demonstrated in his article, The Farmer Refuted. His work in New York was more important than that in the constitutional convention. He was likely to err through passion or prejudice; but in parliamentary battle, he had not real equals until Webster and Clay.

SIGNERS OF THE CONSTITUTION

New Jersey Delegates

NAME	BIRTH-DEATH	AGE	OCCUPATION	EDUCATION	EDUCATIONAL & TEACHING EXP.
William Livingston ¹	1723-1790	67	Lawyer; 1st Governor of New Jersey; farmer; soldier.	Yale; studied law with James Alexander.	None
David Brearly ²	1745-1790	45	Jurist; statesman; lawyer; soldier; chief justice of supreme court; U.S. district judge.	No record of his education was found.	None
William Patterson ³ [Paterson]	1745-1806	61	Jurist; lawyer; council of safety; attorney-general; governor and chancellor of New Jersey; associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court.	College of New Jersey; studied law at the office of Richard Stockton.	Founded the "Well-Meaning Society" now called the Glosophic society--a literary society.

¹Malone (ed.), op. cit., Vol. VI, pp. 325-327. Livingston helped prepare a digest of the provincial laws with Williams Smith, Jr. He "delighted to compose satirical verse and witty broadsides which earned him a greater reputation as a censor than as a satirist." He opposed the building of a provincial college unless it could be non-sectarian and Catholic, and that it should be established not by the Royal Charter but by the act of Assembly. The trustees and faculty should be subjected to no religious or political tests. Half of the money that was to be used for King George's College, he was able to divert to the building of a jail and pest house. He attacked the Anglicans through articles such as "Letter to the Right Reverend Father in God, John, Lord Bishop of Landaff." He called for a revision of the articles of confederation. His life had been spent in the excitement of political strife and affairs of the state. He was an active member of the Philadelphia Society for the Promotion of Agriculture. He was a man who preferred the public good to personal popularity.

²Johnson and Malone (eds.), op. cit., Vol. II, pp. 1-2. Brearly was one of the compilers of the prayer book for the Episcopal Church. He was so outspoken in his Whig resentment he was arrested for high treason. As an orator, "he had little to boast of, but as a man, he had every virtue to recommend him." He presided over the state convention which ratified the federal constitution.

³Malone (ed.), op. cit., Vol. VII, pp. 293-294. Paterson was a classic, a lawyer, and an orator. He wrote Glimpses of Colonial Society and the Life at Princeton College, 1766-1773, by one of the Class of 1763. He introduced the "New Jersey Plan" which resulted in a compromise giving states equal representation in the senate. He wrote the Laws of the State of New Jersey, and "Paterson's Practice Laws."

SIGNERS OF THE CONSTITUTION

New Jersey Delegates

NAME	BIRTH-DEATH	AGE	OCCUPATION	EDUCATION	EDUCATIONAL & TEACHING EXP.
Jonathan Dayton ¹	1760-1824	64	Soldier; congress- man; member of New Jersey council; senate.	College of New Jersey; law.	None
Pennsylvania Delegates					
Benjamin Franklin	See the SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE				
Thomas Mifflin ²	1744-1800	56	Merchant; soldier; governor of Penn- sylvania; congress.	Quaker school; Counting-house of William Cole- man for a mer- cantile career.	Fought to save the charter of the College of Philadelphia.
Robert Morris	See the SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE				
George Clymer	See The SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE				

¹Johnson and Malone (eds.), *op. cit.*, Vol. III, p. 166. Dayton was said to have "talents with ambition to exert them." Dayton, Ohio was named for him since he owned 250,000 acres in Ohio. He was indicted for high treason and misdemeanor but a nolle prosequi was entered.

²Malone (ed.), *op. cit.*, Vol. VI, pp. 606-608. Mifflin was read out of meetings with the Quakers because he refused to reform his conduct. He was a champion of Colonial Rights. He was one of the youngest and most radical members of the First Continental congress. John Adams dubbed him the "animating soul" of the revolutionary movement. He supported Horatio Gates over Washington, but when the plot was discovered, he disavowed any part of it. "His negligence as quarter-master seems inexcusable, and his carelessness in money matters is a matter of record; the charge of speculation, however, has never been sustained. His last three years as governor were marked by increasing negligence and moral laxity.

SIGNERS OF THE CONSTITUTION

Pennsylvania Delegates

NAME	BIRTH-DEATH	AGE	OCCUPATION	EDUCATION	EDUCATIONAL & TEACHING EXP.
Thomas Fitzsimons ¹	1741-1811	70	Congressman; Navy board; mercantile career; Pennsylvania board of censors; soldier.	No record of his education was found.	Trustee of the University of Pennsylvania; actively interested in the advancement of public education in Pennsylvania.
Jared Ingersoll ²	1749-1822	73	Lawyer; attorney-general; congressman; U.S. district attorney.	Yale; studied law at Middle Temple, London.	None
James Wilson	See the SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE				
Gouverneur Morris	See the RATIFIERS OF THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION				
Delaware Delegates					
George Read	See the SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE				

¹Johnson and Malone (eds.), op. cit., Vol. IV, pp. 444-445. Fitzsimons was a member of the Hibernian Society, and was the largest single contributor to the erection of St. Augustine's Church in Philadelphia. He was a participant in many philanthropies. He helped construct fire ships, and other military equipment. He advocated with much persistence the making of provisions of the retirement of the debt of the United States. Although he was conspicuous as a political leader, it was in the establishment of firm foundations in business and commerce that Fitzsimons was noteworthy. He was influential in establishing the first bank of North America, and became one of its trustees. He was founder and a director of the Insurance Company of North America, and president of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce.

²Malone (ed.), op. cit., Vol. V, pp. 468-469. It was said of Ingersoll that he spoke well and comprehended his subject fully.

SIGNERS OF THE CONSTITUTION

Delaware Delegates

NAME	BIRTH-DEATH	AGE	OCCUPATION	EDUCATION	EDUCATIONAL & TEACHING EXP.
Gunning Bedford, Junior ¹	1747-1812	65	Lawyer; attorney-general; senator; United States Judge for the district of Delaware.	College at Princeton; studied law in Philadelphia with Joseph Reed.	President of the trustees of Wilmington Academy.
John Dickinson	See the RATIFIERS OF THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION				
Richard Bassett ²	1745-1815	70	Statesman; jurist; soldier; senator; chief justice of the court of common pleas; governor; judge of the United States circuit court.	No record of his education was found.	None
Jacob Broom ³	Not found	??	No information could be found.	No record of his education was found.	No information.

¹House Document, op. cit., p. 832.

²Johnson (ed.), op. cit., Vol. I, pp. 39-40. Bassett paid half the cost of the First Methodist Church in Dover. He was a statesman of common sense. "Few men have served the state in more capacities or with greater efficiency."

³Documents, . . . op. cit., Index. Broom was described as a "plain good man, with some abilities but nothing to render him conspicuous. He is silent in public, but cheerful (sic) and conversational in private. He is about 35."

SIGNERS OF THE CONSTITUTION

Maryland Delegates

NAME	BIRTH-DEATH	AGE	OCCUPATION	EDUCATION	EDUCATIONAL & TEACHING EXP.
James M ¹ Henry (McHenry) ¹	1753-1816	63	Soldier; senior surgeon in war; secretary of war; business; senator; congressman.	Classical education in Dublin; Newark Academy; studied medicine with Benjamin Rush.	None
Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer ²	1723-1790	67	Pre-Revolutionary leader; statesman; justice of peace; governor's council; president of Maryland council of safety and of the senate; finances.	No record of his education was found.	None
Daniel Carroll	See the <u>Ratifiers of the Articles of Confederation</u>				
Virginia Delegates					
George Washington ³	1732-1799	67	1st President of United States; surveyor; soldier.	Educated by his half-brother and his father.	None

¹Malone (ed.), op. cit., Vol. VI, pp. 62-63. McHenry was the president of the first Bible Society founded in Baltimore. He wrote, "Observations Relative to a Commercial Treaty with Great Britain." He kept private records of the proceedings of the convention--The Records of the Federal Convention of 1787, 1911. Because he sided with Hamilton against Adams, he was forced to resign as Secretary of War. In defense of his work, he wrote A Letter to the Honorable Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States. He published a Baltimore directory. Without marked ability as an orator, a legislator, a surgeon, or a soldier, he was a high-minded gentleman, and a conservative politician, and an associate of great men of such stirring days.

²Malone (ed.), op. cit., p. 42. Jenifer was said to be unusually wealthy.

³Malone (ed.), op. cit., pp. 509-525. Washington did much reading on his own, and in a diversified manner. He left large endowments of money to support the colleges and to start others. He did not want the youth of the colonies to have to go abroad for an education. His purpose in life tended to be to keep the U.S. free from political connections with every other country. He wanted a firm union and a strong central government.

SIGNERS OF THE CONSTITUTION

Virginia Delegates

NAME	BIRTH-DEATH	AGE	OCCUPATION	EDUCATION	EDUCATIONAL & TEACHING EXP.
John Blair ¹	1732-1800	68	House of Burgess; clerk of council; judge of general court, of the high court of chancery, of court of appeals; associate justice of the supreme court.	William and Mary college; law at the Middle Temple.	None
James Madison ²	1750-1836	86	4th President of the United States; committee of safety; Secretary of State; chief advisor for Jefferson.	French and Spanish under Donald Robertson; was tutored by Rev. Thomas Martin; College of New Jersey (B.A.); Hebrew and ethics with Jonathan Witherspoon; law.	Tried to get a general system of common schools; rector of the University of Virginia.

¹Johnson and Malone (eds.), *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 337.

²Malone (ed.), *op. cit.*, Vol. VI, pp. 184-191. Madison was interested in the American Colonization Society and was one of the founders of the American Whig Society (a debating club). He offered a resolution which made the free exercise of religion a matter of right, rather than of toleration. It would have resulted, if it had been accepted, in the disestablishment of the Anglican Church in Virginia. He wrote the instructions of 1780 to John Jay for the free navigation of the Mississippi by the United States. Jefferson secured for him a set of Buffon and he set about studying the natural history of his country. He had a hand in nearly every legislative project for the three years he was a delegate. He designed a measure that finally completed the disestablishment of the Anglican Church. He wrote, "Vices of the Political System of the United States," showing the weaknesses of the existing federal system and the constitutions of the states. He blended together to make a profound politician with a scholar. His work made him be dubbed "the master-builder of the constitution." He also wrote the "Journal of the Federal Convention," and the *Federalist* in which he depicts the problems of the government. He tried to see realities and not be bound by the clichés of current political thing. He purchased Louisiana for the United States. His favorite theme was the protection of the rights of minorities in a democracy.

SIGNERS OF THE CONSTITUTION

North Carolina Delegates

NAME	BIRTH-DEATH	AGE	OCCUPATION	EDUCATION	EDUCATIONAL & TEACHING EXP.
William Blount ¹	1749-1800	51	Governor of Tennessee; senator; speaker of states' house of commons.	He received a good education, but the nature of it was not established.	None
Richard Dobbs Spaight ²	1758-1802	44	Governor of North Carolina.	Educated in Ireland; his advanced studies were completed at the University of Glasgow.	None
Hugh Williamson ³	1735-1819	84	Statesman; mercantile career; congressman; physician; scientist.	Common school; College of Philadelphia; Theology; medicine at Edinburgh, London (M.D. from the University of Utrecht).	Professor of Mathematics at College of Philadelphia; trustee of college of physicians and surgeons; the Universities of North Carolina and of the state of New York.

¹Johnson and Malone (eds.), op. cit., Vol. I, p. 390. Blount planned to launch an attack upon Spanish Florida and Louisiana for the purpose of transferring their control to Great Britain. He was to use Indian and Frontiersmen in cooperation with a British fleet to accomplish this. These plans caused his expulsion from the United States Senate, but he lost no prestige in Tennessee.

²Malone (ed.), op. cit., Vol. IX, pp. 419-420. Spaight's abilities do not seem striking today, but they were measured highly by his contemporaries. He was killed in a duel with John Stanley.

³Malone (ed.), op. cit., Vol. X, pp. 298-300. Williamson was an able physician, ranked high in astronomy, general science, and mathematics. He was successful in business and ranked as an economist. He had advanced ideas on education and was himself a sound scholar. His historical work, however, was poor. His work on climates brought him his greatest reputation. The University of Leydon presented him with an honorary degree for this work. He was the founder of the Literary and Philosophical Society of New York and a prominent member of the New York Historical Society. He preached for some time even though he was never ordained--but was licensed. He was on the commission to study the transits of Venus and Mercury.

SIGNERS OF THE CONSTITUTION

South Carolina Delegates

NAME	BIRTH-DEATH	AGE	OCCUPATION	EDUCATION	EDUCATIONAL & TEACHING EXP.
John Rutledge ¹	1739-1800	61	Statesman; jurist; lawyer; Governor of South Carolina; Chief Justice of the state.	From his father; the Anglican Minister of Christ Church; from a tutor in the classics.	None
Charles Cotesworth Pinckney ²	1746-1825	79	Soldier; statesman; diplomat; lawyer; council of safety; president of the senate; attorney-general.	Common school; tutored; botany with Charles; chemistry with Fourcroy; military services at Royal Academy of Caen; Westminster school, Middle Temple; Christ Church College; Oxford.	Strong supporter of the movement which lead to the establishment of South Carolina College and was the first elected member of its board of trustees.
Charles Pinckney ³	1757-1824	67	Governor of South Carolina; senator; Minister to Spain; congressman.	Common school in Charlestown.	None

¹Malone (ed.), *op. cit.*, Vol. VIII, pp. 258-260. Rutledge watched South Carolina be trampled by the British, but came back to reorganize her and get her on her feet. He was said to be the "most gifted and devoted leader of the ruling group of the 18th century in South Carolina. John Rutledge embodied, perhaps, more perfectly than any other man, the idea of his class."

²Malone (ed.), *op. cit.*, Vol. VII, pp. 614-616. Pinckney was a devoted member of the Church of England but he advocated her disestablishment. He was chairman of the committee of 11 to draft a plan for the temporary government of the providence. He was not a brilliant lawyer, but learned and essentially sound, "possessed with sane common sense, he was effective and had an immense practice. He was a member of the South Carolina Agriculture Society. He was the first president of the South Carolina Society of Cincinnati, and of the Charleston Bible Society. He was also president of the Charleston Library Society.

³*Ibid.*, pp. 611-612. Pinckney was the author of the "Pinckney Draught" of the Federal Constitution. He helped prepare the rules of procedure for the convention. He had to guide the first steps in the adjustment of the relations between South Carolina and the federal union.

SIGNERS OF THE CONSTITUTION

South Carolina Delegates

NAME	BIRTH-DEATH	AGE	OCCUPATION	EDUCATION	EDUCATIONAL & TEACHING EXP.
Pierce Butler ¹	1744-1822	77	Senator; soldier; adjutant-general; planter.	No record of his education was found.	None
Georgia Delegates					
William Few, Junior ²	1748-1828	80	Statesman; soldier; banker; surveyor-general; senator.	Meager schooling at the hands of Henerant teachers--actually he educated himself.	None
Abraham Baldwin ³	1754-1807	53	Statesman; U.S. Senator.	Yale; studied law.	A tutor at Yale; Yale Professor of Divinity; a Trustee and president of an unestablished college in Georgia (now called Franklin College); Chairman of the board of trustees of University of Georgia.

¹Johnson and Malone (eds.), op. cit., Vol. II, pp. 364-365. Butler was the author of the fugitive slave clause. He was known as being strong in the back country.

²Johnson and Malone (eds.), op. cit., Vol. III, p. 352. Few was a staunch believer in revealed religion. he was a liberal giver of his wealth to all good causes.

³Johnson (ed.), op. cit., Vol. I, pp. 530-531. Baldwin was a licensed minister at the age of 21, and served as Chaplain in the Revolutionary army. He was the author of a charter, providing for the organization of a complete educational system in Georgia. This made him an educational pioneer and prophet. His superior training made him an outstanding man in what was then a pioneer state.

E. RATIFIERS OF THE CONSTITUTION

RATIFIERS OF THE CONSTITUTION

Delaware Delegates

NAME	BIRTH-DEATH	AGE	OCCUPATION	EDUCATION	EDUCATIONAL & TEACHING EXP.
Nicholas Ridgeley ¹	1762-1830	68	Legislator; jurist; state attorney-general; chancellor of Delaware.	Liberal education; studied law under Robert Goldsborough.	None
Richard Bassett	See the SIGNERS OF THE CONSTITUTION				
James Sykes ²	1725-1792	67	Lawyer; soldier; council of safety; clerk of peace; served on state council.	Studied law.	None
Gunning Bedford, Senior ³	1742-1797	55	Soldier; member of the Delaware general assembly; Governor of Delaware.	No record of his education was found.	None
Gunning Bedford, Junior	See the SIGNERS OF THE CONSTITUTION				

¹Malone (ed.), op. cit., Vol. VIII, p. 587. Ridgeley was a communicant of the Christ Episcopal Church. He was elected senior warden in 1786 and was deputy of the convention which organized the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.

²Malone (ed.), op. cit., Vol. IX, p. 1890.

³Johnson (ed.), op. cit., Vol. I, p. 831.

RATIFIERS OF THE CONSTITUTION

Pennsylvania Delegates

NAME	BIRTH-DEATH	AGE	OCCUPATION	EDUCATION	EDUCATIONAL & TEACHING EXP.
Frederick Augustus Conrad Muhlenberg ¹	1750-1801	51	Lutheran minister; congressman; speaker of state house of representatives; president of state constitutional convention; importer.	Common school of Francke Stifungen, Halle; University of Halle--studied theology.	None
John Richards ²	1753-1822	69	Magistrate; justice of peace; judge of court of common pleas; ironmaster; mercantile and agriculture pursuits; senator.	Private tutors.	None
Timothy Pickering ³	1745-1829	84	Soldier; administration; politician; postmaster general; secretary of war; secretary of state; senator; farmer.	Educated by his father; graduate from college; studied law.	None

¹Malone (ed.), op. cit., Vol. VII, p. 307. Muhlenberg was the pastor of Christ Church in New York, at New Hanover, Pennsylvania. He wrote occasionally for the press, both in German and English. He came to congress as an "experienced, urbane, impartial presiding officer and was elected speaker."

²House Document, op. cit., p. 1735.

³Malone (ed.), op. cit., Vol. VII, pp. 565-568. Pickering never attained any distinction as a lawyer but showed great ability as a newspaper controversialist and pamphletter. He dealt well in negotiations with the indians. His work as the postmaster general was of a pioneer nature. He had a hand in building the naval reputation of the republic, but became unpopular in his extreme Federalist views. He deserves an important place in the history of New England agriculture. He was also deeply interested in extensive literary work and American history. He had great administrative ability, industry, and personal integrity. His contemporaries often thought of him as harsh, narrow, and intolerant, but his services to his country were great.

RATIFIERS OF THE CONSTITUTION

Pennsylvania Delegates

NAME	BIRTH-DEATH	AGE	OCCUPATION	EDUCATION	EDUCATIONAL & TEACHING EXP.
Thomas Scott ¹	1739-1796	57	Lawyer; justice of peace; member of supreme council.	Rural school; studied law.	None
John Nevill ²	1731-1803	72	Sheriff; soldier; justice of Yohogania County; member of the supreme executive council; inspector of survey; federal agent for sale of land.	No record of his education was found.	None
Jasper Yeates ³	1745-1817	72	Lawyer; jurist; associate justice of Pennsylvania supreme court.	Common school; College of Philadelphia (B.A.); studied law with Edward Shippen.	None
Thomas Hartley ⁴	1748-1800	52	Lawyer; soldier; congressman for eleven years.	Preparatory studies (Liberal); studied with Samuel Johnson--law.	None
Benjamin Rush	See the SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE				
James Wilson	See the SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE				

¹House Document, op. cit., p. 1788.

²Malone (ed.), op. cit., Vol. VII, p. 437.

³Malone (ed.), op. cit., Vol. X, p. 606. Yeates was a prudent businessman. He had a keen interest in civic improvement and in new methods of farming. He loved literature and had a large library.

⁴Johnson and Malone (eds.), op. cit., Vol. IV, p. 367. Hartley was the first Pennsylvania lawyer admitted as counselor before the United States Supreme Court.

RATIFIERS OF THE CONSTITUTION

Pennsylvania Delegates

NAME	BIRTH-DEATH	AGE	OCCUPATION	EDUCATION	Educational & TEACHING EXP.
Henry Wynkoop ¹	1737-1816	79	Associate justice; president judge; soldier; justice of high court of errors and appeals; planter.	Completed English and classical studies.	An original trustee of the University of North Carolina.
Anthony Wayne ²	1745-1796	51	Land surveyor; soldier; Pennsylvania assembly.	Philadelphia Academy.	None
Thomas McKean	See the SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE				
New Jersey Delegates					
John Stevens ³	1715-1792	77	Merchant; ship-owner; member of defense committee.	No record of his education was found.	None
John Fell ⁴	1721-1798	77	Overseas commerce; agriculture pursuits; judge of common pleas; member of state council.	Public schools of New York City.	None

¹House Document, op. cit., p. 2049.

²Malone (ed.), op. cit., Vol. 4, p. 564. Wayne was noted for his military service more than anything else. For this service, he was granted a tract of land in Georgia but it was foreclosed as he did not have sufficient finances for it's maintenance.

³Who Was Who . . . op. cit., p. 505. Stevens was active in raising troops and money for Crown Point in the French and Indian war. He was also a member of the committee of four who prevented issuance of stamps under the stamp act.

⁴Johnson and Malone (eds.), op. cit., Vol. III, p. 314. He was a great tory hunter. "Few men have been so solidly useful and so obscure."

RATIFIERS OF THE CONSTITUTION

New Jersey Delegates

NAME	BIRTH-DEATH	AGE	OCCUPATION	EDUCATION	EDUCATIONAL & TEACHING EXP.
John Neilson ¹	1745-1833	88	Mercantile pursuits; soldier.	Common school; (Preparatory studies); University of Pennsylvania.	Trustee of Rutgers College for 41 years.
John Beatty ²	1749-1826	77	Physician; soldier; member of state council; secretary of state of New Jersey -- 10 years.	Studied medicine in Philadelphia with Benjamin Rush; College of New Jersey.	Trustee of College of New Jersey for 15 years.
William Crawford ³	1760-1823	63	Physician; associate judge of Adams county; congressman.	Liberal schooling; medicine at University of Edinburgh.	None
Jonathan Witherspoon	See the SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE				
Jacob Rutsen Hardenberg ⁴	1736-1790	54	Clergyman--Dutch reform; 1st President of Rutgers College; member of General Assembly of New Jersey.	Kingston Academy; theology with John Frelinghuysen.	Member of 1st board of trustees for Rutgers, and was appointed to help govern it; instructor in its subjects.

¹Malone (ed.), op. cit., Vol. VII, p. 411. While the war was going on, Neilson felt he could serve his country in the field better than in congress. His services were great enough to cause General Lafayette to present him with his sword.

²Johnson (ed.), op. cit., Vol. I, p. 101. Beatty was the president of Trenton Banking Company. He was arrested and tried on charges of trading with the enemy.

³House Document, op. cit., p. 1032.

⁴Johnson and Malone (eds.), op. cit., Vol. IV, pp. 241-242. Hardenberg was one of the first ministers of his faith to receive ordination in America. He wanted independence of his church from Holland, and also wanted the establishment of a college in which men in America could train for Dutch reformed ministry. In 1766, he brought about the issuance of a royal charter for Queen's College, now called Rutgers.

ARTIFIERS OF THE CONSTITUTION

New Jersey Delegates

NAME	BIRTH-DEATH	AGE	OCCUPATION	EDUCATION	EDUCATIONAL & TEACHING EXP.
Frederick Frelinghuysen ¹	1753-1804	51	Senator; lawyer; soldier; member of state general assembly and council.	Studied theology 6 months; Princeton College; studied law.	Trustee of Princeton College.
David Brearley	See the SIGNERS OF THE CONSTITUTION				
John Jacob Faesch ²	1729-1799	70	Ironmaster; county judge; government contractor.	Education is unknown but he was here under contract from London.	None
Georgia Delegates					
Joseph Habersham ³	1751-1815	64	Postmaster general of U.S.; mercantile; council of safety; soldier; revolutionary patriot.	Common school of New Jersey.	None
Nathan Brownson ⁴	1742-1796	54	Physician; Governor of Georgia; senator, president of senate.	Studied medicine at Yale.	None

¹Johnson and Malone (eds.), op. cit., Vol. IV, p. 1182.

²Johnson and Malone (eds.), op. cit., Vol. III, p. 243. Faesch built the famous Mt. Hope furnace and established a high reputation for his ability and his integrity. He made a lot of "shot" and "shell" for the government during the war. He subscribed heavily to church and school enterprises.

³Johnson and Malone (eds.), op. cit., Vol. IV, p. 70. Habersham was a member of the first group that raised the standard of rebellion of Georgia against the Crown. He was always in the most advanced groups of revolutionists. He was president of the Bank of the United States. He is said to have raised and exported the first cotton shipped from America.

⁴House Document, op. cit., p. 904.

RATIFIERS OF THE CONSTITUTION

Connecticut Delegates

NAME	BIRTH-DEATH	AGE	OCCUPATION	EDUCATION	EDUCATIONAL & TEACHING EXP.
Edward Telfair	See the RATIFIERS OF THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION				
William Few	See the SIGNERS OF THE CONSTITUTION				
George Mathews ¹	1739-1812	73	Soldier; farmer; Governor.	No record of his education was found.	None
Henry Osborne ²	Not Recorded	??	Chief Justice of Georgia; judge of the superior court.	No record of his education was found.	None
Connecticut Delegates					
Matthew Griswold ³	1714-1799	85	Jurist; Governor of Connecticut; lawyer; council of safety; deputy governor; chief justice of the state.	Yale; studied law; received the honorary L.L.D. from Yale.	None
Oliver Ellsworth	See the SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE				
Samuel Huntington	See the SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE				

¹Malone (ed.), op. cit., Vol. VI, p. 403. Adams had nominated Mathews for the first governorship of Mississippi, but he had to withdraw because of his dubious land speculations. He also used dubious methods to gain Florida for the United States.

²House Document, op. cit., p. 1411.

³Johnson and Malone (eds.), op. cit., Vol. IV, p. 9. Griswold's natural abilities were considerable and he seems to have developed them with little aid from others. He was prominent among the Civil leaders of the state.

RATIFIERS OF THE CONSTITUTION

Connecticut Delegates

NAME	BIRTH-DEATH	AGE	OCCUPATION	EDUCATION	EDUCATIONAL & TEACHING EXP.
Jeremiah Wadsworth ¹	1743-1804	61	Sea Master; state executive council; congressman; soldier; agriculture pursuits.	Common school.	Honorary degrees were presented to him by Yale and Dartmouth for his interest in the promotion of literary interests.
Jesse Root ²	1736-1822	86	Minister; lawyer; soldier; states' attorney; judge of superior court; chief justice.	Common school of Coventry; Princeton; studied theology in Andover with Rev. Samuel Lockwood; law.	None
John Treadwell ³	1745-1823	78	Lawyer; governor's council; clerk of court of probates; judge of court of common pleas; Lt. governor of Connecticut; governor.	Common schools in preparatory studies; studied law at Yale.	None

¹Malone (ed.), op. cit., Vol. X, pp. 309-310. Wadsworth was a champion of Colonial rights and had a vast knowledge of mercantile affairs. He was the founder of the Bank of North America located in Philadelphia, and the Hartford Bank. He was director of the United States Bank, president of the Bank of New York, and one of the promoters of the Hartford Manufacturing Company, which was the first purely wool manufacturing company using the first machinery used on wool. He established the first partnership of insurance, introduced a fine breed of cattle from abroad, and engaged in experiments with a view to improve agriculture.

²Malone (ed.), op. cit., Vol. VIII, p. 148. Root was ordained and preached for five years. He was author of legal reports: Reports of Cases Adjudged in the Superior Court and Supreme Court of Error. He retired early under the conviction that man in high office should, in the interest of the public, retire while at the height of their powers.

³House Document, op. cit., pp. 1930-1931.

RATIFIERS OF THE CONSTITUTION

Connecticut Delegates

NAME	BIRTH-DEATH	AGE	OCCUPATION	EDUCATION	EDUCATIONAL & TEACHING EXP.
Stephen Mix Mitchell ¹	1743-1835	92	Tutor; lawyer; U.S. Senator; judge of Hartford county court; judge of the state supreme court; chief justice.	Academic studies as prepared by a private tutor; Yale; studied law under Jared Ingersoll.	Tutor in Yale College.
Oliver Ellsworth ²	1745-1807	62	Statesman; chief justice; states' attorney; chief justice of U.S.; governor's council; council of safety; senator.	Prepared by Rev. Joseph Bellamy; theology with Rev. John Smalley; Yale (later L.L.D.); Princeton (B.A., L.L.D.); studied law.	Did some teaching while he studied law.
Pierpont Edwards ³	1750-1826	76	Soldier; lawyer; U.S. Judge for the district of Connecticut.	Princeton; studied law.	None

¹Malone (ed.), op. cit., Vol. VII, p. 65. Mitchell was much more interested in justice than in the intricacies of the law.

²Johnson and Malone (eds.), op. cit., Vol. III, pp. 111-115. Ellsworth was one of the leaders of the Connecticut bar. He lead the efforts in getting states equal representation in the Senate. He was one of the committee of five which prepared for the convention for the first official draft of a constitution. He reported the first set of senate rules and considered a plan for printing the Journals. Most important, was his single piece of work of organizing the federal judiciary. John Adams called his work in the senate "the firmest pillar of my whole administration." His decisions as judge were marked by strong common sense, but hardly by great legal learning. He wrote "The Farmer's Repository," which was a very practical column on agriculture.

³Johnson and Malone (eds.), op. cit., Vol. III, p. 44. Edwards was willing to assume the defense of the minority causes, and was a champion of liberation and religious freedom. He was the recognized leader of the Jeffersonian Republic for some time. He was interested in securing the disestablishment of the Congregational Church. He was a member of the Connecticut Constitution Committee and had much to do with its drafting and adoption.

RATIFIERS OF THE CONSTITUTION

Connecticut Delegates

NAME	BIRTH-DEATH	AGE	OCCUPATION	EDUCATION	EDUCATIONAL & TEACHING EXP.
Richard Law ¹	1733-1806	73	Lawyer; council of safety; chief judge of county court and superior court; governor's council; Mayor of New London.	Classical studies from Yale; studied law with Jared Ingersoll.	None
Amasa Learned ²	1750-1818	68	Minister; tutor; lawyer; land speculator.	Private tutor; studied theology with Windham Association; Yale; law.	Taught in Union School, New London.
Jedediah Huntington ³	1743-1818	75	Soldier; business; Sheriff of New London; treasurer of Connecticut; collector of customs.	Harvard.	None
Jonathan Sturges ⁴	1740-1819	79	Lawyer; justice of peace; associate justice of the state supreme court.	Yale; studied law.	None
James Davenport ⁵	1758-1796	48	Soldier; judge of court of common pleas; state senator; judge of Fairfield county court.	Yale.	None

¹Malone (ed.), op. cit., Vol. VI, p. 42. Law was "a thorough student of jurisprudence, a master of argument, if not the art of persuasion, and a highly successful lawyer." He, with the assistance of Roger Sherman, codified the statute law of the state of Connecticut. He published this work as Acts and Laws of the State of Connecticut in America.

²House Document, op. cit., p. 1446. Learned preached for a short time.

³Malone (ed.), op. cit., Vol. V, pp. 416-417. Huntington was a member of the committee of four that drafted the constitution of the Society of the Cincinnati.

⁴House Document, op. cit., p. 1881.

⁵House Document, op. cit., p. 1056.

(Ibid.)

RATIFIERS OF THE CONSTITUTION

Connecticut Delegates

NAME	BIRTH-DEATH	AGE	OCCUPATION	EDUCATION	EDUCATIONAL & TEACHING EXP.
John Davenport, Jr. ¹	1752-1830	78	Lawyer; soldier; congressman.	Academic studies at Yale; studied law.	Taught at Yale for two years.
William Samuel Johnson	See the SIGNERS OF THE CONSTITUTION				
Eliphalet Dyer ²	1721-1807	87	Town clerk; soldier; lawyer; justice of peace; comptroller of port of New London; judge of superior court; chief judge; governor's council.	Preparatory studies; Yale; studied law.	None
Moses Cleveland ³	1754-1806	52	Soldier; lawyer; land speculation; general assembly.	Yale.	None
William Williams	See the SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE				
Oliver Wolcott	See the SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE				
Jedediah Strong ⁴	1738-1802	64	Lawyer; town clerk; associate judge of Litchfield County court; governor's council.	Yale; studied law.	None

¹Ibid, p. 1057.

²Ibid, p. 113.

³Ibid, pp. 188-189. Cleveland's name is linked with the development of the west.

⁴Ibid, p. 1877.

RATIFIERS OF THE CONSTITUTION

Maryland Delegates

NAME	BIRTH-DEATH	AGE	OCCUPATION	EDUCATION	EDUCATIONAL & TEACHING EXP.
William Tilghman ¹	1756-1827	71	Lawyer; senator; midnight judge; chief justice of Pennsylvania Supreme court.	Academy of Philadelphia; College of Philadelphia; University of Philadelphia; law with Benjamin Chew.	Trustee of the University of Philadelphia for 25 years.
William Smith ²	1728-1814	86	Committee of correspondence; mercantile pursuits; first auditor of the U.S. treasury; state senate.	No record of his education was found.	None
Michael Jenifer Stone ³	1747-1812	65	State House of delegates; congressman; judge of first judicial district of Maryland.	Completed his preparatory studies.	None
Robert Goldsborough, Junior ⁴	1733-1788	55	Lawyer; sheriff of Dorchester County; house of delegates; attorney-general; council of safety; senator.	Studied at the Middle Temple, Westminster.	None

¹Malone (ed.), op. cit., Vol. IX, pp. 545-546. Tilghman's chief contribution as a jurist was the incorporation of the principles of scientific equity with the law of Pennsylvania. He had a keen interest in Agriculture and experimented on his farm. He wrote an Eulogium in Commemoration of Dr. Casper Wistar. For three years, he was president of the American Philosophical Society.

²House Document, op. cit., p. 1835.

³Ibid., p. 1871.

⁴Johnson and Malone (eds.), op. cit., Vol. IV, p. 367. Goldsborough was chosen a delegate from Dorchester to the convention which ratified the federal constitution, but apparently he did not attend.

RATIFIERS OF THE CONSTITUTION

Maryland Delegates

NAME	BIRTH-DEATH	AGE	OCCUPATION	EDUCATION	EDUCATIONAL & TEACHING EXP.
Edward Lloyd ¹	1744-1796	52	Committee of safety; Executive Council; state senate; congressman.	Preparatory studies.	None
George Gale ²	1756-1815	59	Soldier; congressman; supervisor of distilled liquors for district of Maryland.	Common school.	None
George Plater ³	1735-1792	57	Lawyer; Naval officer; judge of provincial court; governor of Maryland.	William and Mary College; studied law.	None
Alexander Contee Hanson ⁴	1749-1806	57	Jurist; assistant private secretary to Washington during war; associate judge in general court; chancellor of Maryland.	College of Philadelphia; studied law at Annapolis.	None
William Paca	See the SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE				

¹Malone (ed.), op. cit., Vol. VI, p. 330. Lloyd had a library of over a thousand volumes of luxurious editions.

²House Document, op. cit., p. 1191.

³Malone (ed.), op. cit., Vol. VII, p. 647. Plater helped draft a declaration and charter of rights to form a government for the state.

⁴Johnson and Malone (eds.), op. cit., Vol. IV, p. 230. Some of Hanson's writings include: Considerations on the Proposed Removal of the Seat of Government--Addressed to the Citizens of Maryland by Aristides; Remarks on the Proposed Plan of a Federal Government; Laws of Maryland Made Since M.DCC.LXIII; and Publications relative to the Difference of Opinion Between the Governor and Council of Maryland and their Respective Powers.

RATIFIERS OF THE CONSTITUTION

Maryland Delegates

NAME	BIRTH-DEATH	AGE	OCCUPATION	EDUCATION	EDUCATIONAL & TEACHING EXP.
William Hemsley ¹	1737-1812	75	Planter; provin- cial treasurer; surveyor; soldier; justice of peace; senator.	No record of his education was found.	None
Thomas Johnson ²	1732-1819	87	Soldier; judge in general court; 1st governor of Mary- land; associate jus- tice of U.S. Supreme Court.	Had rudimentary education at home; studied law with Stephen Bordley.	None
Thomas Sim Lee ³	1745-1819	74	Local public offices; Governor of Maryland; pro- vincial council.	Preparatory studies.	None
Richard Potts ⁴	1753-1808	55	Lawyer; congress- man; senator; U.S. attorney for Mary- land; prosecuting attorney.	Preparatory education in Annapolis; law with Samuel Chase.	None
James McHenry	See the SIGNERS OF THE CONSTITUTION				

¹House Document, op. cit., p. 1296.

²Malone (ed.), op. cit., Vol. V, pp. 121-122. Johnson wrote the first opinion in the Reports of the U.S. Supreme Court--State of Georgia vs. Brailsford-Dallas. He was somewhat of a philosopher and knew how to live. He was the one who named the capital city, "Washington."

³House Document, op. cit., p. 1450.

⁴Malone (ed.), op. cit., Vol. VIII, p. 138.

RATIFIERS OF THE CONSTITUTION

Maryland Delegates

NAME	BIRTH-DEATH	AGE	OCCUPATION	EDUCATION	EDUCATIONAL & TEACHING EXP.
Thomas Sprigg ¹	1747-1809	62	Naval Officer; 1st register of wills of Washington County; Lt. of Washington County.	No record of his education was found.	None
Benjamin Edwards ²	1753-1829	76	Agriculture and mercantile pursuits; state house of delegates.	Common school.	None
South Carolina Delegates					
Thomas Pinckney ³	1750- 1828	78	Soldier; diplomat; Governor of South Carolina; lawyer.	One year at the Royal Military Academy at Caen, France; Westminster school; Christ Church College, Oxford; Middle Temple.	None

¹House Document, op.cit., p. 1850.

²Ibid., p. 1120.

³Malone (ed.), op. cit., Vol. VII, pp. 617-619. Pinckney helped drill and train soldiers. In 1788, he was president of the convention which ratified the constitution. He drew the bill creating the court of equity. As a scientific planter, he ran his own experimentation farm, writing frequently for the Southern Agriculturist. One of his works was the construction of a system of dykes which resulted in the reclaiming of the land for rice planting. He owned a large private library and was a wide reader. He attacked the movement for the abolition of slavery by publishing, Reflections Occasioned by the Late Disturbances in Charleston. He was president of the South Carolina Society of the Cincinnati. Many of his contemporaries found in him a strong resemblance to Washington.

PART THREE

III. GRAND SUMMARY OF EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUNDS
OF POLITICAL LEADERS

Name & State	Birth Death	Age at Death	Occupation	Education	Educational & Teaching Exper.
<u>Andrew Adams</u> Conn.	1736-1797	61	Statesman, Lawyer, Just. of Peace, Town Offices, Member-Comm. of Safety	Yale--A.B. Berkley Scholarship, Studied Law	None
<u>John Adams</u> Mass Bay	1735-1826	90	2nd Pres. of U.S., Lawyer	Harvard Studied Law	Teacher at Worchester
<u>Samuel Adams</u> Mass. Bay	1722-1803	81	Revo. Statesman, Businessman, Tax Collector	Tutored by principal of Boston Grammar Schl., Harvard-M.A., Counting House of Thomas Cushing	None
<u>Abraham Baldwin</u> Georgia	1754-1807	53	Statesman, U.S. Senator	Yale, Studied Law	Prof.-Yale, Trustee & Pres.-Franklin College Board Trustees-Univ. Of Georgia
<u>John Banister</u> Virginia	1734-1788	54	Revo. Patriot, House of Burgess, Soldier	Middle Temple, Studied Law	None
<u>Josiah Bartlett</u> N.H.	1729-1795	66	Phys., Chief Just., Gov.-N.H.	Common Schl., Studied Medicine, Honorary Degree-Dartmouth	None
<u>Richard Bassett</u> Delaware	1745-1815	70	Statesman, Jurist, Soldier, Senator, Chief Just.-Court of Common Pleas, Gov.-Delaware, Judge-U.S. Circ. Court	No record found	None
<u>John Beatty</u> N.J.	1749-1826	77	Phys., Soldier, Member-State Council, Sec. of State-N.J., (10 yrs.)	College of N.J., Studied Medicine with Benj. Rush	Trustee-College of N.J. (15 yrs.)
<u>Gunning Bedford, Jr.</u> Delaware	1747-1812	65	Lawyer, Attny. Gen., Senator, U.S. Judge-Dist. of Delaware	Princeton, Studied Law with Joseph Reed	Pres. of Board of Trustees-Wilmington Academy
<u>Gunning Bedford, Sr.</u> Delaware	1742-1797	55	Soldier, Member-Delaware Gen. Assembly, Gov.-Delaware	No record found	None
<u>Nicholas Gilman</u> N.H.	1755-1814	58	Politician, Adjustant-Gen., Senator	Common Schl. in Exeter, N.H.	None
<u>William Bingham</u> Penn.	1752-1804	52	Banker, Legislator, British Consul, Tradesman, Soldier, Senator	Univ. of Penn.	Trustee-Univ. of Penn.

Name & State	Birth-Death	Age @ Death	Occupation	Education	Educational & Teaching Exper.
<u>John Blair</u> Virginia	1732-1800	68	House of Burgess, Clerk of Council, Judge of Gen. Court, High Court of Chancery, Court of Appeals, Assoc. Just.-Supreme Court	William & Mary Coll. Middle Temple-Law	None
<u>William Blount</u> N.C.	1749-1800	51	Gov.-Tenn., Senator, Speaker-States' House of Commons	Received good educ., but nature not established	None
<u>Carter Braxton</u> Virginia	1736-1797	61	Revo. Statesman, County Sheriff, House of Burgess	William & Mary College	Member-Board of Visitors-William and Mary College
<u>David Brearley</u> N.J.	1745-1790	45	Jurist, Statesman, Lawyer, Soldier, Chief Just.-Supreme Court, U.S. District Judge	No record found	None
<u>Jacob Broom</u> Delaware	No record found	??	No record found	No record found	No record found
<u>John Brown</u> Virginia	1757-1837	80	Senator, Legislator, U.S. Senator	Princeton, William & Mary College, Law under Thomas Jefferson	None
<u>Nathan Brownson</u> Georgia	1742-1796	54	Phys., Gov.-Georgia Senator, Pres. of Senate	Yale--medicine	None
<u>Pierce Butler</u> S.C.	1744-1822	77	Senator, Soldier, Adjustant-Gen., Planter	No record found	None
<u>Edward Carrington</u> Virginia	1748-1810	62	Soldier, Member-Cont. Congress	No record found	None
<u>Charles Carroll</u> Maryland	1737-1832	95	Revo. Leader, U.S. Senator	Common Schl., College of St. Omer, Studied Civil Law (France)	None
<u>Daniel Carroll</u> Maryland	1730-1796	65	Commissioner-Dist. of Columbia, Senator	Flanders(6 yrs.)	None
<u>Samuel Chase</u> Maryland	1741-1811	70	Revo. Leader, Just. of Supreme Court, Lawyer	Taught by father, Studied law under Hamond & Hall	None

Name & State	Birth-Death	Age @ Death	Occupation	Education	Educational & Teaching Exper.
<u>Abraham Clarke</u> N.J.	1726-1794	68	Surveyor, Lawyer, Farmer, High Sheriff-Essex County, Clerk of Colonial Assembly	Local smatterint of educ. in English Branches	None
<u>Moses Cleaveland</u> Conn.	1754-1806	52	Soldier, Lawyer, Land Speculation, Gen. Assembly	Yale	None
<u>William Clingar</u> Penn.	Died in 1790	??	Justice of Peace, Pres. of County Courts	No record found	None
<u>George Clymer</u> Penn.	1739-1813	74	Merchant, Chairman-Comm. of Phila. Tea Party, Capt. Volunteers in Brigade, Active-Cong. of Penn.	Educated by uncle	Educated his own children.
<u>John Collins</u> R.I.	1717-1795	78	3rd Gov. of R.I.	No record found	None
<u>Benjamin Contee</u> Maryland	1755-1815	60	Clergyman, Soldier, Congressman, Judge of Charles County Orphans Court	Private Schl. Studied theology	None
<u>William Crawford</u> N.J.	1760-1823	63	Phys, Assoc. Judge of Adams County, Congressman	Liberal schooling Edinburgh-medicine	None
<u>Francis Dana</u> Mass. Bay	1743-1811	68	Diplomat, Jurist, Assoc. Just. of Supreme Court of Mass.	Harvard-A.M. Law under Edmund Trowbridge	None
<u>Nathan Dane</u> Mass. Bay	1752-1835	83	Lawyer, Statesman, Farmer, Senator, Judge-Court of Common Pleas	Common Schl. Harvard, Law under William Wetmore	Teacher at Beverly, Mass.
<u>Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer</u> Maryland	1723-1790	67	Pre-revo. leader, Statesman, Just. of Peace, Gov's Council, Pres.-Maryland Council of Safety, Pres.-Senate, Financier	No record found	None
<u>James Duane</u> New York	1733-1797	64	Jurist, Lawyer, Member-Gov's Council, Mayor of New York City, Fed. Judge of N.Y.	Classical educ. under Rev. Richard Chareltan, Law under James Alexander	Interested in King's College

Name & State	Birth & Death	Age @ Death	Occupation	Education	Educational & Teaching Exper.
<u>William Duer</u> New York	1747-1799	52	Merchant, Soldier, Financier, Judge of Common Pleas of Charlotte, N.Y., Member-Board of War, Sec.-Board of Treasury, Asst. Sec. to Hamilton	Eton	None
<u>James Davenport</u> Conn.	1758-1796	48	Soldier, Judge of Court of Common Pleas, Senator, Judge-Fairfield County Court	Yale	None
<u>John Davenport</u> Conn.	1752-1830	78	Lawyer, Soldier, Congressman	Yale, Studied Law	Teacher-Yale (2 yrs.)
<u>Johathan Dayton</u> N.J.	1760-1824	64	Soldier, Congressman, Member-N.J. Council, Senate	College of N.J., Studied Law	None
<u>John Dickinson</u> Delaware	1732-1808	75	Statesman, Lawyer, Pres.-Supreme Exec. Council of Delaware & Penn., Speaker for Lower Counties	Tutored, Law under John Moland, Middle Temple, Princeton-L.L.B.	None
<u>William Henry Drayton</u> S.C.	1742-1779	37	Revo. Leader, Planter, Asst. Judge, Chief Just., Pres.-Provincial Congress	Westminster & Oxford, England	None
<u>Eliphalet Dyer</u> Conn.	1721-1807	87	Town Clerk, Soldier, Lawyer, Just. of Peace, Judge-Superior Court, Chief Judge, Gov.'s Council	Yale, Studied Law	None
<u>Benjamin Edwards</u> Maryland	1753-1829	76	Agriculture, State House of Delegates	Common Schl.	None
<u>Pierpont Edwards</u> Conn.	1750-1826	76	Soldier, Lawyer, U.S. Judge in Conn.	Princeton, Studied Law	None
<u>William Ellery</u> R.I.	1727-1820	93	Merchant, Naval Officer, Clerk-Gen. Assembly, Lawyer, Customs Collector at Newport	Expert in English, French, & Latin Literature, Harvard	None

Name & State	Birth-Death	Age @ Death	Occupation	Education	Educational & Teaching Exper.
<u>Oliver Ellsworth</u> Conn.	1745-1807	62	Statesman, Chief Just., States' Attorney, U.S. Chief Just., Gov.'s Council, Council of Safety, Senator	Theology under Rev. John Smalley, Yale, Princeton-BA, LL.D., Studied Law	Teacher
<u>Jonathan Elmer</u> N.J.	1745-1817	72	Phys., Legislator, Jurist, Sherrif & Clerk of Cumberland County, N.J. Council	Private educ., Univ. of Penn.-Bachelor of Medicine	Pres.-N.J. Medical Society
<u>John Jacob Faesch</u> N.J.	1729-1799	70	Ironmaster, County Judge, Government Contractor	Unknown	None
<u>John Felt</u> Penn.	1721-1798	77	Overseas Commerce, Agriculture, Judge of Common Pleas, Member-State Council.	Public Schls. of New York City	None
<u>William Few</u> Georgia	1748-1828	80	Statesman, Soldier, Banker Surveyor, Gen., Senator	Self-educated	None
<u>Thomas Fitzsimons</u> Penn.	1741-1811	70	Congressman, Navy Board, Mercantile Career, Penn. Board of Censors, Soldier	No record found	Trustee-Univ. of Penn., supporter of public educ. in Penn.
<u>William Floyd</u> N.Y.	1734-1821	87	Landed Proprietor, Maj.-Gen. of Militia, State Senator	Common School	None
<u>Benjamin Franklin</u> Penn.	1706-1790	84	Printer, Author, Philanthropist, Inventor, Statesman, Diplomat, Scientist	Boston Grammar Schl., George Brownell's Schl., Self-educated in French, Spanish, Italian, & Latin, Harvard-M.A., Yale, William & Mary, Oxford (D.C.C.), St. Andrews (L.L.D.)	Largely responsible for establishment of Univ. of Penn.
<u>Frederick Frelinghuysen</u> N.J.	1753-1804	51	Senator, Lawyer, Soldier, Member-State Gen. Assembly & Council	Studied theology, Princeton, Studied Law	Trustee-Princeton
<u>George Gale</u> Maryland	1756-1815	59	Soldier, Congressman, Supervisor of Liquors for Maryland	Common School	None

Name & State	Birth & Death	Age @ Death	Occupation	Education	Educational & Teaching Exper.
<u>Elbridge Gerry</u> Mass. Bay	1744-1814	70	Statesman, Business, Gov.-Mass., Congressman, Vice Pres. with Madison	Harvard	None
<u>Nicholas Gilman</u> N.H.	1755-1814	58	Politician, Adjustant-Gen., Senator,	Common School in Exeter	None
<u>Robert Goldsborough, Jr.</u> Maryland	1733-1788	55	Lawyer, Sheriff of Dorchester County, House of Delegates, Attorney-Gen, Council of Safety, Senator	Middle Temple Westminster	None
<u>Nathaniel Gorham</u> Mass.	1738-1796	58	Business, Statesman, Board of War, State Senate, Judge-Court of Common Pleas	Apprenticed to Nathaniel Coffin-a merchant of New London	None
<u>Cyrus Griffin</u> Virginia	1748-1810	62	Statesman, Jurist, Lawyer, Judge-Court of Appeals, Federal Judge	Edinburgh Univ., Middle Temple, Studied Law	None
<u>Matthew Griswold</u> Conn.	1714-1799	85	Jurist, Gov.-Conn., Lawyer, Council of Safety, Dep. Gov., Chief Just. of State	Yale, Studied Law, Honorary LLD-Yale	None
<u>Button Gwinnett</u> Georgia	1735-1777	42	Merchant, Planter, Just. of Peace, Pres.-Georgia	No record found	None
<u>Joseph Habersham</u> N.J.	1751-1815	64	Postmaster Gen. of U.S., Mercantile, Court of Safety, Soldier, Revo. Patriot	Common School	None
<u>Lyman Hall</u> Georgia	1724-1790	66	Statesman, Phys., Gov.-Georgia	Studied Theology, Yale-Studied medicine	Chartered one of the 1st state supported univ. in America
<u>Alexander Hamilton</u> New York	1757-1804	47	Statesman, Soldier, Lawyer	Early educ. by mother Learned French, Francis Barber's Grammar Schl., King's College	None
<u>John Hancock</u> Mass. Bay	1736-1793	56	Merchant, Princeton, Pres. Prov. Congress, Chairman-Comm. of Safety, Pres.-Congress, Gov.-Mass.	Boston Latin Schl., London under Thomas Pounall, Harvard	Gave \$500 worth of books to Harvard. Uncle treasured of Harvard

Name & State	Birth-Death	Age @ Death	Occupation	Education	Educational & Teaching Exper.
<u>Alexander Contee Hanson</u> Maryland	1749-1806	57	Jurist, Asst. Priv. Sec. to Washington during war, Assoc. Judge in Gen. Court, Chancellor-Maryland	College of Phila., Annapolis-Law	None
<u>John Hanson</u> Maryland	1721-1783	62	Revo. Leader, Chairman-Comm. of Observation, Pres.-Congress of Confederation	No record found	None
<u>Jacob Rutsen Hardenberg</u> N.J.	1736-1790	54	Clergyman-Dutch Reform, 1st Pres.-Rutgers College, Member-Gen. Assembly-N.J.	Kingston Academy, Studied Theology under John Frelinghuysen	Member of 1st Board of Trustees-Rutgers, Teacher-Rutgers
<u>Cornelius Harnett</u> N.C.	1723-1781	58	Statesman, Chairman-Cape Fear Sons of Liberty, Chairman-Comm. of Safety, Pres.-Council of N.C.	No record found	None
<u>John Harvie</u> Virginia	1742-1807	66	Statesman, Lawyer, Financier, Soldier, Mayor-Richmond, Comm. for Indian Affairs, Member-Board of War, Revo. Patriot	No record found	None
<u>Benjamin Harrison</u> Virginia	1726-1791	65	Revo. Statesman, Gov.-Virginia	William and Mary College	None
<u>John Hart</u> N.J.	1711-1779	68	Legislator, Just. of Peace Farmer, Speaker of 1st Assembly of N.J.	Little or no school	None
<u>Thomas Hartley</u> Penn.	1748-1800	52	Lawyer, Soldier, Congressman (11 yrs)	Studied law under Samuel Johnson	None
<u>William Hemsley</u> Maryland	1737-1812	75	Planter, Prov. Treasurer, Surveyor, Soldier, Just. of Peace, Senator	No record found	None
<u>Joseph Hewes</u> N.C.	1730-1779	49	Mercantile & Shipping, Borough Member-Colonial Assembly, 1st Exec. Head of U.S. Navy	Apprenticed to Phila. merchant	None
<u>Thomas Heyward, Jr.</u> S.C.	1746-1809	62	Revo. Soldier, Jurist, Circuit Judge	Common Schl.-S.C., Middle Temple, Studied Law in S.C.	Founder of Agriculture Society of S.C.

Name @ State	Birth-Death	Age @ Death	Occupation	Education	Educational & Teaching Exper.
<u>Samuel Holten</u> Mass. Bay	1738-1816	78	Phys., Judge of Probate- Essex County, Comm. of Safety, Town's Senator, Gov.'s Council	Studied medicine under Jonathan Prince	None
<u>William Hooper</u> N.C.	1742-1790	48	Deputy Attorney-Gen., Lawyer	Boston Latin Schl., Harvard, Studied law under James Otis	None
<u>Stephen Hopkins</u> R.I.	1707-1785	78	Gov.-R.I., Practical Surveyor, Chief Just. of R.I. Superior Court, Merchant, Town clerk	Self-educated	1st Chancellor of R.I. College, Member- Philosophical Society of Newport
<u>Francis Hopkinson</u> N.J.	1737-1791	53	Statesman, Author, Music- ian, Collector of Customs	Academy of Phila., College of Phila., Law under Benjamin Chew	None
<u>Titus Hosmer</u> Conn.	1737-1780	43	Statesman, Lawyer, Just. of Peace, Town Offices, Member-Comm. of Safety	Yale-A.B., Berkley Scholarship, Studied Law	None
<u>Daniel Huger</u> S.C.	1742-1799	57	Congressman, Just. of Peace, Gov.'s Council	Common Schl., Studied in England	None
<u>Jedediah Huntington</u> Conn.	1743-1818	75	Soldier, Business, Sheriff of New London, Treasurer of Conn., Collector of Customs	Harvard	None
<u>Samuel Huntington</u> Conn.	1731-1796	64	Lawyer, Pres. of Congress, Gov.-Conn., Judge, King's Attorney for Conn., Justice of Superior Court of Conn.	Had scant educ., Apprenticed, studied law and Latin un- aided.	Committee member in Consulting with the corporation of Yale
<u>Richard Hutson</u> S.C.	1748-1795	47	Jurist, Lt. Gov., Chancel- lor, Senior Judge, Privy Council	Princeton, Studied Law	None
<u>Thomas Jefferson</u> Virginia	1743-1826	83	Statesman, Author, Diplo- mat, Lawyer, Scientist, Architect, Gov.-Virginia, 1st Sec. of State under Constitution, Pres. of US	English school, Studied Greek, French & Latin under Rev. Wm. Douglas, Studied under Rev. James Maury, College of Wm. and Mary, Law under George Wythe	Affected abolishment of Hebrew, theology, & Ancient Lang. at Wm. & Mary, Helped estab. Anatomy, Medicine, & mod lang, Trustee of Albermarle Acad. Drew up specifications for Univ. of Virginia

Name & State	Birth-Death	Age @ Death	Occupation	Education	Educational & Teaching Exner.
<u>Thomas Johnson</u> Maryland	1737-1812	75	Planter, Prov. Treasurer, Surveyor, Soldier, Just. of Peace, Senator	No record found	None
<u>William Samuel Johnson</u> Conn.	1727-1819	92	Statesman, Jurist, Lawyer, Colonial Agent in London, State Senator	Early educ. by father, Yale, Harvard-AM, Honorary doc. from Oxford	1st Pres. of Columbia College, kept religious tradition of old college but not in secular spirit
<u>Rufus King</u> Mass. Bay	1755-1827	72	Statesman, Minister to Great Britain, Lawyer, US Senator, Dir. of Bank of US	Drummer Academy, Samuel Moody, Harvard Law at Newbury, Mass., Theophilus Parsons	None
<u>John Langdon</u> N.H.	1741-1819	78	Merchant, State and US Senator, Politician, Pres. & Gov.-N.H.	Local Grammar Schl., Clerk Apprentice	None
<u>Edward Langworthy</u> Georgia	1738-1802	64	Tutor, Sec. of Council of Safety, Newspaper work, Clerk of Customs	Schl. of Bethesda Orphan House	Instructor at Bethesda Orphan Home, Principle & Teacher of Classics in Baltimore Academy
<u>Henry Laurens</u> S.C.	1724-1792	68	Merchant, Planter, Pres. of 1st Provincial Congress, Revö. Statesman	Common Schl., Studied Commerce in London	None
<u>Richard Law</u> Conn.	1733-1806	73	Lawyer, Council of Safety, Chief Judge of County Court & Superior Court, Gov's Council, Mayor-New London	Yale, Studied Law under Jared Ingersoll	None
<u>Amasa Learned</u> Conn.	1750-1818	68	Minister, tutor, lawyer, Land speculation	Tutor, Theology with Windham Assoc., Yale-Law	Taught in Union Schl., New London
<u>Francis Lightfoot Lee</u> Virginia	1734-1797	62	Revolutionist, Statesman, Virginia Senator	Educated by tutors, Well read in politics	None
<u>Richard Henry Lee</u> Virginia	1732-1794	62	Revolutionary Statesman, Just. of Peace, Senator of Virginia	Wakefield Academy in Yorkshire, Tutors, Studied Law	None
<u>Thomas Sim Lee</u> Maryland	1745-1819	74	Local public offices, Gov. of Maryland, Provincial Council	Preparatory studies	None

Name & State	Birth-Death	Age@ Death	Occupation	Education	Educational & Teaching Exper.
<u>Francis Lewis</u> New York	1713-1802	89	Merchant, Continental Affairs, Marine, Secret, & Commercial Duties, Admiralty Board	No record found	None
<u>Ezra L'Hommedieu</u> New York	1734-1811	77	Lawyer, Legislator, Agriculturist, Senator, Congressman, Clerk of Suffolk County	Yale, Studied Law	Regent of Univ. of Univ. of the State of New York (27vrs)
<u>Philip Livingston</u> New York	1716-1778	62	Merchant, Senator, Statesman	Yale-A.B.	Advocate & Benefactor of King's College, Provided for profess- orate in Divinity at Yale
<u>William Livingston</u> N.J.	1723-1790	67	Lawyer, 1st Gov.-N.J., Farmer, Soldier	Yale, Studied law under James Alexand- er	None
<u>Edward Lloyd</u> Maryland	1744-1796	52	Comm. of Safety, Exec. Council, State Senate, Congressman	Prep. Schools	None
<u>James Lovell</u> Mass. Bay	1737-1814	77	Schl. Master, Politician, Receiver of Continental Taxes, Collector of Cust- oms, Naval Officer	South Grammar Schl., Harvard, post grad. work	Usher on father's school (18 vrs), Delivered an oration in Latin in the Chapel of Harvard
<u>Thomas Lynch, Jr.</u> S.C.	1749-1779	30	Planter, Capt. of S.C. Regiment	Indigo Society Schl., Georgetown, Eton, Cambridge, Middle Temple	None
<u>James Madison</u> Virginia	1750-1836	86	4th Pres. of US, Comm. of Safety, Sec. of State, Chief Advisor to Jefferson	French & Spanish with Donald Robertson, Tutored by Rev. Thom. Martin, College of N. J.-BA, Hebrew & Ethics under Jonathan Witherspoon, Studied Law	Tried to get general system of common schools, Rector of Univ. of Virginia
<u>Henry Marchant</u> R.I.	1741-1796	55	Jurist, Attorney-Gen., Comm. of Correspondence, Judge of US District Court	College of Phila-AM, Law with Edmond Trow- bridge, Yale-LLD	Assisted Ezra Stiles in observing the tran- sit of Venus
<u>George Mathews</u> Conn.	1739-1812	73	Soldier, Farmer, Gov.	No record found	None

Name & State	Birth-Death	Age @ Death	Occupation	Education	Educational & Teaching Exper.
<u>John Mathews</u> S.C.	1744-1802	58	Gov.-S.C., Chancellor & Judge of Court of Equity	Middle Temple-Law	Original Trustee of College of Charleston
<u>James McHenry</u> Maryland	1753-1816	63	Soldier, Senior Surgeon in War, Sec. of War, Business, Senator, Congressman	Classical educ. in Dublin, Neward Acad, Medicine under Benj. Rush	None
<u>Thomas McKean</u> Delaware	1734-1817	83	Deputy prothonotary, Clerk of House of Assembly, Solicitor in Chancery, Lawyer, Pres.-Delaware, Chief Just. of Penn., Pres. of Congress, Gov.-Penn.	Elementary Schl., Taught by Rev. Francis Alison, LLD from College of N.J., LLD from Dartmouth, Studied law under Daniel Finney	Trustee of Univ. of Penn.
<u>Arthur Middleton</u> S.C.	1742-1787	44	Revo. Leader, Just. of Peace, House of Assembly, Council of Safety	Hackney Academy, Eng, College in S.C., Middle Temple-Law	An original trustee of the College of Charleston
<u>Thomas Mifflin</u> Penn.	1744-1800	56	Merchant, Soldier, Gov.-Penn., Congress	Quaker Schl., Count. House of Wm. Coleman, (mercantile career)	Fought to save the charter of the College of Phila.
<u>Stephen Mix Mitchell</u> Conn.	1743-1835	92	Tutor, Lawyer, US Senate, Judge -Hartford County Court, Judge-State Supreme Court, Chief Just.	Adademic studies by private tutor, Yale, Law under Jared Ingersoll	Tutor in Yale
<u>Gouverneur Morris</u> Penn.	1752-1816	64	Statesman, Lawyer, Diplomat (Minister to France)	Hugarenot Settlement, King's College, Law under Chief Just. of Province, Wm. & Mary	None
<u>Lewis Morris</u> New York	1726-1798	71	Aristocratic landholder, Public life, Brig.Gen., County Judge	Early educ.-father, Yale-AB	Member 1st Board of Regents of Univ. of State of N.Y.
<u>Robert Morris</u> Penn.	1734-1806	72	Financier of Amer. Revo., Shipping Merchant, Superintendent of Finance in Congress	Very little educ. in Common Schl. in Phila.	None
<u>John Morton</u> Penn.	1724-1777	53	Land surveyor, High Sheriff of Chester County, Just. of Peace, Judge for the trials of negroes.	3 months of Common Schl. Taught by father-John Sketchley	None

Name & State	Birth-Death	Age @ Death	Occupation	Education	Educational & Teaching Exper.
<u>Frederick Augustus Conrad Muhlenberg</u> Penn.	1750-1801	51	Lutheran minister, Congressman, Speaker of State House of Rep., Pres. of State Constitutional Convention, Importer	Common Schl. of Francke Stiftungen, Halle, Univ. of Halle, Studied theology	None
<u>John Neilson</u> N.J.	1745-1833	88	Mercantile pursuits, Soldier	Common Schl., Univ. of Penn.	Trustee of Rutgers College (41 yrs.)
<u>Thomas Nelson, Jr.</u> Virginia	1738-1789	50	Merchant, Soldier, Gov., Commander of State Militia	Priv. Schl. at Hackney, England, Christ College-Cambridge	None
<u>John Nevill</u> Penn.	1731-1803	72	Sheriff, Soldier, Just. of Yohogania County, Member-Supreme Exec. Council, Inspector of Survey, Fed. Agent for Sale of Land	No record found	None
<u>Henry Osborne</u> Conn.	Not recorded	??	Chief Just. of Georgia, Judge-Superior Court	No record found	None
<u>Samuel Attyne Otis</u> Mass. Bay	1740-1814	74	Mercantile business, Board of War, Senator, Congressman	Harvard	None
<u>William Paca</u> Maryland	1740-1799	59	Gov.-Maryland, Jurist, Fed. Dist. Judge, Chief Judge of Maryland Circuit Court	College of Phila.-MA, Law under Stephen Bardley, Inner Temple	None
<u>Robert Treat Paine</u> Mass. Bay	1731-1814	83	Jurist, Attorney-Gen., Judge of Mass. Supreme Court, (14 yrs)	Latin Schl., Harvard, Studied theology, Studied law under Benjamin Pratt	A teacher, A Founder of Amer. Academy of Arts and Sciences
<u>William Patterson</u> N.J.	1745-1806	61	Jurist, Lawyer, Council of Safety, Attorney-Gen., Gov. & Chancellor of N.J., Just. of US Supreme Court	College of N.J., Law under Richard Stockton	Founded the "Well-Meaning Society (now Clionohic society)"
<u>John Parker</u> S.C.	1745-1828	83	Treasurer of US, Congressman, Phys.	Medicine at the Univ. of Edinburg	None
<u>John Penn</u> N.C.	1740-1788	48	Lawyer, Elected to Cont. Congress	County Schl., Law on his own	None

Name & State	Birth-Death	Age @ Death	Occupation	Education	Educational & Teaching Exper.
<u>Timothy Pickering</u> Penn.	1745-1829	84	Soldier, Administration, Politician, Postmaster Gen., Sec. of War, Sec. of State, Senator, Farmer	Educ. by father, Graduated from college, Studied Law	None
<u>Charles C. Pinckney</u> S.C.	1746-1875	79	Soldier, Statesman, Diplomat, Lawyer, Council of Safety, Pres.-Senate, Attorney-Gen.	Common Schl., Tutor, Botany under Charles, Chemistry under Faurecroq, Royal Academy of Caen, Westminster Schl., Middle Temple, Christ College, Oxford	Strong supporter of movement which led to S.C. College, and was 1st elected Trustee
<u>Charles Pinckney</u> S.C.	1757-1824	67	Gov.-S.C., Senator, Minister to Spain, Congressman	Common Schl. of Charleston	None
<u>Thomas Pinckney</u> S.C.	1750-1828	78	Soldier, Diplomat, Gov.-S.C., Lawyer	1 yr. Royal Academy (Caen, France), Westminster Schl., Christ College, Oxford, Middle Temple	None
<u>George Plater</u> Maryland	1735-1792	57	Lawyer, Naval Officer, Judge of Provincial Court, Gov.-Maryland	William & Mary College, Studied Law	None
<u>Richard Potts</u> Maryland	1753-1808	55	Lawyer, Congressman, Senator, US Attorney for Md., Prosecuting Attorney	Prep. educ.-Annapolis, Law under Samuel Chase	None
<u>George Read</u> Delaware	1733-1798	65	Lawyer, Senator, Chief Just. of Del., Temporary Pres.-State of Del.	Common Schl., Rev. Francis Alison's Academy, Law under John Moland	None
<u>Joseph Reed</u> Penn.	1741-1785	44	Lawyer, Revo. Statesman, Soldier, Business, Pres.-Supreme Exec. Council	Academy of Phila., College of N.J., Law under Richard Stockton, Middle Temple	None
<u>James R. Reid</u> Penn.	1718-????	??	Lawyer	Academy, Studied Law	None
<u>John Richards</u> Penn.	1753-1822	69	Magistrate, Just. of Peace, Judge, Ironmaster, Agriculture, Senator	Private tutors	None
<u>Nicholas Ridgely</u> Delaware	1762-1830	68	Legislator, Jurist, State Attorney Gen., Chancellor of Delaware	Liberal educ., Studied law under Robert Goldsbrough	None

Name & State	Birth-Death	Age @ Death	Occupation	Education	Educational & Teaching Exper.
<u>Daniel Roberdeau</u> Penn.	1727-1795	68	Merchant, Revo. Patriot, Congressman, Warden In Prov. Assembly	Liberal educ., College of N.J.	Trustee of the Univ. of Penn.
<u>Caesar Rodney</u> Delaware	1728-1784	55	Statesman, Judge of Admiralty, High Sheriff of Kent County, Trustee of Kent County Loan Office, Brig. Gen. of Militia, Pres.-Delaware	Most of educ. by parents	None
<u>Jesse Root</u> Conn.	1736-1822	86	Minister, Lawyer, Soldier, States Attorney, Judge of Superior Court, Chief Just.	Common Schl.-Coventry Princeton, Studied Theology under Rev. Samuel Lockwood, Studied Law	None
<u>George Ross</u> Penn.	1730-1779	49	Jurist, Lawyer	Classical Educ., Studied Law under his Stebrother, John	None
<u>Benjamin Rush</u> Penn.	1745-1813	68	Phys., Patriot, Humanitarian, Surgeon Gen. of the Armies of the Middle Dept, Treasurer of US Mint	College of N.J.-AB, Univ. of Edinburg, Studied Medicine, Under Dr. John Redman St. Thomas Hospital	Prof. of Chemistry, College of Phila., Lecturer-New Univ. of State of Penn., helped organize Phila. College of Physicians, Prof. of Medicine & Clinical Practice in the new univ.
<u>Edward Rutledge</u> S.C.	1749-1800	50	Lawyer, State Senator, Gov.-S.C.	Middle Temple, Called to English Bar	None
<u>John Rutledge</u> S.C.	1739-1800	61	Statesman, Jurist, Lawyer, Gov.-S.C., Chief Just. of S.C.	Educated by father, a minister of Anglican Church, & a Tutor in Classics	None
<u>Thomas Scott</u> Penn.	1739-1796	57	Lawyer, Just. of Peace, Member-Supreme Council	Rural School, Studied Law	None
<u>Nathaniel Scudder</u> N.J.	1733-1781	48	Soldier, Member-Cont. Congress	College of N.J., Studied Medicine	Trustee of Princeton
<u>Roger Sherman</u> Conn.	1721-1793	72	Statesman, Cordwainer, Cobbler, Surveyor, Merchant, Just. of Peace, Just. of County Court	Honorary MA-Yale, Self-educated	School Committeeman, Treasurer-Yale

Name & State	Birth-Death	Age @ Death	Occupation	Education	Educational & Teaching Exner.
<u>James Smith</u> Penn.	1719-1806	87	Judge, Lawyer, Surveyor, Iron manufacturer, Brig. Gen. of Militia	Studied philosophy under Rev. Frances Alison, Greek, Latin & Surveying, Law under older brother	None
<u>Jonathan Bayard Smith</u> Penn.	1742-1812	70	Merchant, Soldier, Comm. to Supervise Publications of Journals of Congress	Liberal educ., College of N.J.	Trustee of Univ. of Penn.
<u>William Smith</u> Maryland	1728-1814	86	Comm. of Correspondence, Merchant, 1st Auditor of US Treasury, State Senate	No record found	None
<u>Richard Dobbs Spaight</u> N.C.	1758-1902	44	Gov.-N.C.	Educ. in Ireland, Adv. study at Univ. of Glasgow	None
<u>Thomas Sprigg</u> Maryland	1747-1809	62	Naval officer, 1st Registrar of Wills of Wash. County, Lt. of Wash. County	No record found	None
<u>John Stevens</u> N.J.	1715-1792	77	Merchant, Shipowner, Member-Defense Comm.	No record found	None
<u>Richard Stockton</u> N.J.	1730-1781	51	Lawyer, Chief Just. of N.J., Just.-Supreme Court	Academy of Rev. Samuel Finley, College of NJ, Studied law under David Ogden	Trustee of College of N.J.
<u>Michael Jenifer Stone</u> Maryland	1747-1812	65	State House of Delegates, Congressman, Judge of 1st Judicial Dist. of Maryland	Completed his own studies	None
<u>Thomas Stone</u> Maryland	1743-1787	44	Lawyer, State Senator, Chairman of Congress	Classical educ. under Scotch master, Law at Annapolis, Also studied law in the office of Thomas Jefferson	None
<u>Jedediah Strong</u> Conn.	1738-1902	64	Lawyer, Town clerk, Assoc. Judge of Litchfield County Court, Gov.'s Council	Yale-Studied Law	None
<u>Jonathan Sturges</u> Conn.	1740-1819	79	Lawyer, Just. of Peace, Justice of Supreme Court	Yale-Studied Law	None

Name & State	Birth-Death	Age @ Death	Occupation	Education	Educational & Teaching Exner.
<u>James Sykes</u> Delaware	1725-1792	67	Lawyer, Soldier, Council of Safety, Clerk of Peace, On State Council	Studied Law	None
<u>George Taylor</u> Penn.	1716-1781	65	Ironmaster, Col. in Militia, Sup. Exec. Council of Penn.	No record found	None
<u>Edward Telfair</u> Georgia	1735-1807	72	Merchant, Gov. of Georgia, Soldier, Indian Commissioner	Kirkeudbright Grammar School	Willed money to be spent on establish. of Telfair Academy
<u>Matthew Thornton</u> N.H.	1714-1803	89	Phys., Revo. Patriot, Col. of Militia, of Royal Gov., Prov. & State Politics	Worcester, Mass., Studied Medicine	None
<u>William Tilghman</u> Maryland	1756-1827	71	Lawyer, Senator, Midnight Judge, Chief Just. of Penn. Supreme court	Academy of Phila., College of Phila., Law under Benj. Chew	Trustee of Univ. of Phila. (25 yrs.)
<u>John Treadwell</u> Conn.	1745-1823	78	Lawyer, Gov.'s Council, Clerk of Court of Probates Judge-Court of Common Plea Lt. Gov.-Conn., Gov.-Conn.	Common Schls., Yale-Studied Law	None
<u>Thomas Tudor Tucker</u> S.C.	1745-1828	83	Treasurer of US, Congressman, Phys.	Medicine at the Univ. of Edinburg	None
<u>Nicholas VanDyke</u> Delaware	1738-1789	51	Pres.-State of Delaware, Lawyer	Studied Law	None
<u>Jeremiah Wadsworth</u> Conn.	1743-1804	61	Sea Master, State Exec. Council, Congressman, Soldier, Agriculture	Common School	Yale & Dartmouth Honorary Degrees for promotion of literary interests
<u>George Walton</u> Georgia	1741-1804	63	US Senator, Soldier, Revo. Patriot, Lawyer, Gov.-Ga., Chief Just. of Georgia	Local School, but largely self-educated, apprenticed to a carpenter, Law in Savannah	Founder & Trustee of Richmond Academy, Member-Comm. to Locate Franklin College, Trustee of Univ. of Ga., Formulated plans to promote higher educ. in Georgia
<u>John Walton</u> Georgia	1738-1783	45	Planter, Surveyor	No record found	None

Name & State	Birth-Death	Age @ Death	Occupation	Education	Educational & Teaching Exner.
<u>George Washington</u> Virginia	1732-1799	67	1st Pres. of U.S., Surveyor, Soldier	Educated by half-brother and father	None
<u>Anthony Wayne</u> Penn.	1745-1796	51	Land Surveyor, Soldier, Penn. Assembly	Phila. Academy	None
<u>John Wentworth Jr.</u> N.H.	1745-1787	42	Continental Congressman, Lawyer, Register of Probate, Member-Comm. of Correspondence, N.H. Sen.	Harvard, Studied Law	None
<u>William Whipple</u> N.H.	1730-1785	55	Deep water voyages, Merchant, Public Life, Assoc. Just. of Superior Court	Common School	None
<u>John Williams</u> N.C.	1731-1799	68	Lawyer, Dep. Attorney Gen, Judge-Supreme Court of SC (20 yrs.)	Studied Law	One of the founders of Univ. of N.C.
<u>William Williams</u> Conn.	1731-1811	80	Business, Revo. Patriot, Public Offices, Selectman, Town Clerk, Member-Gov's Council, Judge, Board of War	Harvard, Studied Theology under his father	None
<u>Hugh Williamson</u> N.C.	1735-1819	84	Statesman, Mercantile Career, Congressman, Phys., Scientist	Common Schl., College of Phila., Theology, Medicine at Edinburg- Univ. of Utrecht-MD	Prof.-Math at College of Phila., Trustee of College of Phys. & Surgeons, Universities of N.C. & of State of New York
<u>James Wilson</u> Penn.	1742-1798	55	Congressman, Jurist, Colonel, Speculator, Lawyer	Univ. of St. Andrew, Univ. of Glasgow, Edinburg, Honorary Degree from College of Phila., Law under John Dickinson	Latin tutor in College of Phila., Lectured on English Lit., Taught a Course in Law, Trustee of College of Phila.
<u>Paine Wingate</u> N.H.	1739-1838	98	Congregational Clergyman, Jurist, Senator, Farmer, Legislator	Harvard, Studied Theology	None
<u>Jonathan Witherspoon</u> N.J.	1725-1794	71	Presbyterian Clergyman, Pres.-College of N.J., Public Life	Grammar Schl., Univ. of Edinburg-MA and Divinity, Univ. of St. Andrews (DD Degree)	Harvard-Philosophy, French Hist., Oratory & Mastery of English Lang., Philosophy of Common Sense

Name & State	Birth-Death	Age @ Death	Occupation	Education	Educational & Teaching Exper.
<u>Oliver Wolcott</u> Conn.	1726-1797	71	Sheriff, Deputy Maj. Gen. in Militia, Comm. of Indian Affairs, Lt. Gov. of Legislature, Gov.-Conn.	Studied medicine under brother, Yale, Received honorary degree	Pres. of Conn. Society of Arts and Sciences
<u>Henry Wynkoop</u> Penn.	1737-1816	79	Assoc. Just., Pres., Judge, Soldier, Just. of High Court of Errors & Appeals, Planter	Completed English & Classical Studies	An original Trustee of Univ. of N.C.
<u>George Wythe</u> Virginia	1726-1806	80	Statesman, Prof. of Law, Jurist, Sale Chancellor, Attorney Gen. of Virginia, Mayor of Williamsburg	Short time at College of Wm. & Marv, Studied Law under Stephen Dewey	1st Chair of Law in Amer. College at Wm. & Marv, Started small law school of his own in Richmond
<u>Robert Yates</u> New York	1738-1801	63	Lawyer, Jurist, Board of Aldermen, Comm. of Safety, Just. of Superior Court, Chief Just.	Classical educ. in N.Y. City, Studied law with William Livingston	None
<u>Jasper Yeates</u> Penn.	1745-1817	72	Lawyer, Jurist, Assoc. Just. of Penn. Supreme Court	Common Schl., College of Phila., BA, Studied Law with Edward Shippen	None

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Charles C. Pinckney

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Thomas Pinckney

1. Cross, Jack Lee. London Mission; The First Critical Years. East Lansing: Michigan State University Press, 1968.

Pinckney Family

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Joseph Reed

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Benjamin Rush

1. Bingar, Carl Alfred Lanning. Revolutionary Doctor: Benjamin Rush. New York: Norton, 1966.

John Rutledge

1. Gartley, Cecil B. Heroes and Patriots of The South: Comprising Lives of General Francis Marion, General William Moultrie, General Andrew Pickens, and Governor John Rutledge. Philadelphia: G.G. Evans, 1860.

Roger Sherman

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William Smith

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John Stevens

1. Turnbull, A.D. John Stevens: An American Record. New York: American Society of Mechanical Engineering, 1928.

Anthony Wayne

1. Spears, John R. Anthony Wayne, Sometimes Called "Mad Anthony". New York: Appleton, 1903.

Hugh Williamson

1. Neal, John W. Life and Public Services of Hugh Williamson. Durham, N.C.: In Historical papers of the Trinity College Historical Society, 1919.

James Wilson

1. Smith, Charles P. James Wilson: Founding Father. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1956.

John Witherspoon

1. Collins, Varnum L. President Witherspoon. New York: Arno Press, 1969.

*The following information was extracted from:

Wilson, James Grant and Fiske, John. Cyclopaedia of American Biography. New York: D. Appleton and Co., 1888.

Volume I

Andrew Adams p. 12

Born: Stratford, Conn. Jan., 1736
Education: Yale College, graduated 1760

Abraham Baldwin p. 148

Born: Guilford, Conn. Nov. 6, 1754
Education: Yale College, graduated 1772

John Banister p. 157

Born:
Education: classical education in England
law at Temple

Josiah Bartlett p. 185

Born: Amesbury, Mass. Nov. 21, 1729
Education: rudiments of a classical education, at 16 began study
of medicine under his relative Dr. Ordway of Amesbury

John Beatty p. 208

Born: Buck County, Pennsylvania Dec. 19, 1749
Education: Princeton, graduated 1769
studied medicine under Dr. Rush of Philadelphia

Gunning Bedford, Jr. p. 215

Born: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 1747
Education: College of New Jersey, graduated 1771
studied in law office of Joseph Reed of Philadelphia

William Bingham p. 264

Born: Bath, England 1751
Education: Philadelphia College, graduated 1768

John Blair p. 281

Born: Williamsburg, Va. 1732
 Education: Wm. and Mary College, graduated
 studied law at Temple and London

Carter Braxton p. 361

Born: Newington, Va.
 Education: Wm. and Mary

David Brearly p. 363

Born: Trenton, N.J. June 11, 1745
 Education: studied law

Nathan Brownson

Born: Liberty County, Georgia Nov. 6, 1796
 Education: Yale, graduated 1761
 studied medicine

Samuel Chase p. 588

Born: Somerset County, Maryland April 17, 1741
 Education: father had charge of early education
 studied law at Annapolis

Abraham Clark p. 623

Born: Elizabethtown, N.J. Feb. 15, 1726
 Education: a good English education--showed fondness for mathematics
 and civil law

George Clymer

Born: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 1739
 Education: an orphan educated by his uncle, Wm. Coleman

Benjamin Contee p. 711

Born: Maryland 1755
 Education: liberally educated
 studied theology

Volume IINathan Dane p. 72

Born: Ipswich, Mass. Dec. 27, 1752
Education: Harvard, graduated 1778
studied law

James Davenport p. 84

Born: Stanford, Conn. Oct. 12, 1758
Education: Yale, graduated 1777

John Davenport p. 84

Born: Stanford, Conn. Jan. 16, 1752
Education: Yale, graduated 1770
studied law

John Dickenson p. 173

Born: Maryland Nov. 13, 1732
Education: studied law
3 years reading at the Temple in London

William Henry Drayton

Born: Drayton Hall on Ashley River, S.C. Sept., 1742
Education: Westminster School, England
Balliol College, Oxford
history and international law

Eliphalet Dyer p. 285

Born: Windham, Conn. Sept. 28, 1721
Education: Yale, graduated 1740
studied law

William Ellery p. 326

Born:
Education: early education from father:
Harvard, graduated 1747
studied law

Oliver Ellsworth p. 335

Born:
 Education: Princeton, graduated 1766
 student at Yale first (not grad.)
 studied law

Jonathan Elmer p. 337

Born:
 Education: University of Pennsylvania, graduated 1771
 studied medicine

William Few

Born:
 Education: studied law

Frederick Frelinghuysen p. 542

Born: Somerset County, N.J. April 13, 1753
 Education: Princeton, graduated 1770
 studied law

George Gale p. 574

Born: Dutchess County, New York Dec. 3, 1789
 Education: Union, graduated 1814
 theology

Elbridge Gerry p. 630

Born: Marblehead, Mass. July 17, 1744
 Education: Harvard, graduated 1765 (M.A.)

Nicholas Gilman p. 656

Born: Exeter, N.H. Aug. 3, 1755
 Education: early education by father

Robert Goldsborough p. 673

Born: Cambridge, Maryland 1733
 Education: University of Pennsylvania, graduated 1760
 (then Philadelphia College)

Nathaniel Gorham p. 688

Born: Charlestown, Mass. May 27, 1738
Education: common schooled

Cyrus Giffin p. 76

Born: Virginia 1749
Education: Educated in England

Volume III

Matthew Griswold p. 3

Born: Lyme, Conn. March 25, 1714
Education: studied law

Lyman Hall p. 42

Born: Conn. 1725
Education: Yale, graduated 1747
studied medicine

John Hancock p. 71

Born: Cambridge, Mass. 1671
Education: Harvard, graduated 1689
ministry

Jacob Rutsen Hardenberg p. 77

Born: Rosendale, N.Y. 1738
Education: Kingston Academy
theology

Thomas Hartley p. 105

Born: Reading, Pa. Sept. 7, 1748
Education: studied law

Joseph Hewes p. 190

Born: Kingston, N.J. 1730
Education: common school

William Hooper p. 253

Born: Boston, Mass. June 17, 1743
 Education: Harvard, graduated 1760
 law under James Otis

Francis Hopkinson

Born: Sept. 21, 1737
 Education: College of Philadelphia
 studied law

Titus Hosmer p. 268-269

Born: Watertown, Conn. 1736
 Education: Yale, graduated 1757
 studied law

Daniel Huger p. 301

Born: Limerick Plantation on Cooper River, S.C. Feb. 20, 1741
 Education: educated in Europe

Jedediah Huntington p. 325

Born: Norwick, Conn. Aug., 1719
 Education: Yale, graduated 1741

Samuel Huntington p. 326

Born: Windham, Conn. July 3, 1731
 Education: limited education
 studied law

Richard Hutson p. 335

Born: Prince Wilham's Parish, S.C. June, 1747
 Education: Princeton, graduated 1765
 studied law

Jared Ingersoll p. 347

Born: Milford, Conn. Aug., 1781
 Education: Yale, graduated 1742

Rufus King p. 542

Born: Scarborough, Maine 1755
 Education: Harvard, graduated 1777
 studied law

John Langdon p. 609

Born: Portsmouth, N.H. June 25, 1741
 Education: common school
 merchant

Edward Langworthy p. 612

Born:
 Education: educated in an orphan's house

Henry Laurens p. 630

Born: Charleston, S.C. 1724
 Education: educated in Charleston
 merchant

Richard Law

Born: Milford, Conn. March 17, 1733
 Education: Yale, graduated 1751
 law under Jared Ingersoll

Francis Lightfoot Lee p. 665

Born: Westmoreland County, Virginia Oct. 14, 1734
 Education: educated at home

Richard Henry Lee p. 664

Born: Stratford, Virginia Jan. 20, 1732
 Education: Academy of Wakefield, Yorkshire, England
 English and Roman law

Thomas Sim Lee p. 675

Born: Frederick County, Virginia 1744
 Education: educated by private tutors

Francis Lewis p. 704

Born: Llandaff, Wales March, 1713
 Education: Westminster School
 commercial life in London

Ezra L'Homedieu p. 709

Born: Stronghold, L.I. Aug. 30, 1734
 Education: Yale, graduated 1754
 studied law

Phillip Livingston p. 742

Born: Albany, New York Jan. 15, 1716
 Education: Yale, graduated 1737
 business

William Livingston p. 742

Born: Albany, N.Y. Nov. 30, 1723
 Education: Yale, graduated 1741
 studied law in law office

James Lovell p. 35

Born: Boston, Mass. Oct. 31, 1737
 Education: Harvard, graduated 1756
 Master of North grammar school

Thomas Lynch p. 64

Born: Prince George Parish, S.C. Aug. 5, 1749
 Education: educated at Eton College and Cambridge University
 studied law at the Temple, London

James Madison p. 165

Born: Port Conway, Va. March 16, 1751
 Education: educated at an excellent school kept by a Scotchman
 named Donald Robertson
 extra year at Princeton studying Hebrew
 Princeton, graduated 1772

Henry Marchant p. 201

Born: Martha's Vineyard, Mass. April, 1741
 Education: Philadelphia College, graduated 1762
 law under Edmund Trowbridge

John Matthews

Born: Guilford County, N.C. Jan., 1772
 Education: studied theology under Rev. David Caldwell

James McHenry p. 121

Born: Ireland, Nov. 16, 1753
 Education: classical education in Dublin
 medicine under Dr. Benjamin Rush of Philadelphia

Thomas McKean

Born: New London, Pa. March 19, 1734
 Education: educated by Rev. Francis Allison
 studied law a few months

Arthur Middleton p. 317

Born: on Ashley River, S.C. June 26, 1742
 Education: Harrow and Westminster Schools,
 Cambridge, graduated

Thomas Mifflin p. 318

Born: Philadelphia, Pa. 1744
 Education: Philadelphia College, graduated 1760

Stephen Mix Mitchell p. 415

Born: Wethersfield, Conn. Dec. 9, 1743
 Education: Yale, graduated 1763
 studied law

Gouverneur Morris p. 415

Born: Morrisania, N.Y. Jan. 31, 1752
 Education: King's College (Columbia), graduated 1752
 studied law

Lewis Morris p. 415

Born: Morrisania, N.Y. 1726
 Education: Yale, graduated 1746

John Morton p. 431

Born: Chester County, Pa. 1724
 Education: Stepfather educated him

Frederick Augustus Comad Muhlenberg p. 454

Born: Trappe, Pa. Jan. 1, 1750
 Education: educated at Halle, Germany

John Neilson p. 488

Born: New Brunswick, N.J. March 11, 1745
 Educated: at Philadelphia

Thomas Nelson, Jr. p. 491

Born: Yorktown, Va. Dec. 26, 1738
 Educated: Eton and Cambridge, graduated

Samuel Allyne Otis p. 607

Born: Barnstable, Mass. Nov. 24, 1740
 Education: Harvard, graduated 1759
 studied law

William Paca p. 618

Born: Wyehall, Maryland Oct. 31, 1740
 Education: Philadelphia College, graduated 1759
 Middle Temple

Robert Treat Paine p. 630

Born: Boston, Mass. March 11, 1731
 Education: Harvard, graduated 1749
 studied theology

John Parker p. 652

Born: Charleston, S.C. Jan. 24, 1749
 Education: educated abroad Middle Temple, London

John Penn p. 711

Born: Caroline County, Va. May 17, 1741
 Educated: largely self educated

Volume VTimothy Pickering p. 1

Born: Salem, Mass. July 17, 1745
 Educated: Harvard, graduated 1763
 studied law

Charles Pinckney p. 23

Born: Charleston, S.C. 1758
 Education: educator for the bar

Charles C. Pinckney p. 22

Born: Charleston, S.C. Feb. 25, 1746
 Education: Westminster School, Oxford, Middle Temple, Royal
 Military Academy at Caen, France

Thomas Pinckney p. 22

Born: Charleston, S.C. Oct. 23, 1750
 Educated: Westminster, Oxford, law in the Temple

George Plater p. 38

Born: St. Mary's County, Maryland 1736
 Education: Wm. and Mary, graduated 1753
 studied law

Richard Potts p. 92

Born: Prince George County, Maryland July, 1753
 Education: studied law

George Read p. 197-98

Born: Cecil County, Maryland Sept. 17, 1733
 Education: classical education at Chester, Pa. and New London

Joseph Reed p. 208

Born: Trenton, N.J. Aug. 27, 1741
 Education: Princeton, graduated 1757
 law under Robert Stockton

Nicholas Ridgeley p. 250

Born: Dover, Delaware Sept. 30, 1762
 Education: studied law

Jesse Root p. 320

Born: Coventry, Conn. Dec. 28, 1736
 Education: Princeton, graduated 1756

Benjamin Rush p. 349

Born: Byberry, Pa. Dec. 24, 1745
 Education: Princeton, graduated 1760
 University of Edinburg, graduated 1768 (medical dent.)
 lectures in England and Paris

Edward Rutledge p. 358

Born: Charleston, S.C. Nov. 23, 1749
 Education: classical education
 law at Temple, London

John Rutledge p. 357

Born: Charleston, S.C. 1739
 Education: law at Temple, London

Nathaniel Scudder p. 444

Born: Huntington, N.Y. May 10, 1733
 Education: Princeton, graduated 1751
 studied medicine

Roger Sherman p. 501

Born: Newton, Mass. April 19, 1721
 Education: no formal education

James Smith p. 568

Born: unknown

Education: educated at College of Philadelphia
studied lawJonathan Bayard Smith p. 574

Born: Philadelphia, Pa. Feb. 21, 1742

Education: Princeton, graduated, 1760

William Smith p. 591

Born: New York City, June 25, 1728

Education: Yale, graduated 1745
studied lawRichard D. Spaight

Born: New Berne, N.C. March 25, 1758

Education: University of Glasgow, graduated

John Stevens p. 673

Born: New York City 1748 or 49

Education: King's College, graduated 1768
studied lawRichard Stockton p. 693

Born: near Princeton, N.J. Oct. 1, 1730

Education: Princeton, graduated 1748
studied law under David OgdenMichael Jenifer Stone p. 704

Born: Charles County, Maryland 1750

Education: a classical education

Thomas Stone p. 704

Born: Charles County, Maryland 1743

Education: classical education
studied law

Jedediah Strong p. 722

Born: Litchfield, Conn. Nov. 7, 1738
 Education: Yale, graduated
 studied law and divinity

Jonathan Sturges p. 734

Born: Fanfield, Conn. Aug. 23, 1740
 Education: Yale, graduated 1759
 studied law

Volume VIJames Sykes p. 15

Born: Dover, Delaware March 27, 1761
 Education: Williams College
 Medical Lectures in Philadelphia

George Taylor p. 43

Born: Ireland 1716
 Education: liberal education
 began study of medicine

Edward Telfair p. 60

Born: Scotland 1735
 Education: Kirkcudbright Grammar School, Scotland

Matthew Thornton p. 104

Born: Ireland 1714
 Education: classical education
 studied medicine

William Tilghman p. 116

Born: Talbot County, Maryland Aug. 12, 1756
 Education: law under Benjamin Chew

John Treadwell p. 155

Born: Farmington, Conn. Nov. 23, 1745
 Education: Yale, graduated 1767
 studied law

Thomas Tudor Tucker p. 174

Born: Prot Royal, Bermuda 1745
 Education: studied medicine

Nicholas Van Dyke p. 246

Born: New Castle County, Delaware Sept. 25, 1738
 Education: studied law

George Walton p. 343

Born: Frederick County, Va. 1740
 Education: entirely self taught
 studied law

William Whipple p. 462

Born: Kittery, Maine Jan. 14, 1730
 Education: public school

Hugh Williamson p. 536

Born: West Nottingham, Pa. Dec. 5, 1735
 Education: College of Philadelphia, graduated 1757
 studied theology

James Wilson p. 550

Born: near St. Andrews, Scotland Sept. 14, 1742
 Education: Universities of St. Andrew's, Glasgow, and Edinburg

Paine Wingate p. 564

Born: Amesbury, Mass. May 14, 1739
 Education: Harvard, graduated 1759
 studied theology

John Witherspoon p. 584

Born: Scotland 1722
 Education: Edinburg University graduated 1742

Oliver Wolcott p. 587

Born: Windsor, Conn. Nov. 26, 1726
 Education: Yale, graduated 1747

Henry Wynkoop p. 633

Born: Northampton County, Pa. March 2, 1737
Education: classical education

George Wythe p. 634

Born: Elizabeth City County, Va. 1726
Education: Mother educated
Wm. and Mary

Robert Yates p. 639

Born: Schenectady, N.Y. March 17, 1738
Education: classical education
studied law under Wm. Livingston

Jasper Yeates p. 641

Born: Philadelphia, Pa. April 9, 1745
Education: College of Philadelphia, graduated 1761
studied law

APPENDICIES

Appendix	I	Institutions, Major Epidemics, Medical Publications, Medical Research.
Appendix	II	Land Ordinance of 1785, and Section Sixteen Endowments, Appendix.
Appendix	III	Newspaper and Periodical Press; Periodicals 1801 - 1860, Rise of the Penny Press 1833 - 1837, Early Labor Press 1828-1834, Continued expansion 1821 - 1833, Western expansion 1806 - 1820, Croswell Libel Case, Federalist and Republican Press, Newspaper and Periodical Press 1776 - 1789, Foreign Language Press, Eve of the Revolution, Newspaper Growth, and Politics and Circulation
Appendix	IV	Travelers, Early Libraries, The Knickerbocker School, Connecticut Wits, Early Novelists, Best Sellers 1789 - 1832, Poets, Historians 1764 - 1791, Best Sellers Revolutionary Generation 1763 - 1789, and Literature of Politics.
Appendix	V	Theater; Early Acting Companies, Early Theaters, Plays, Leading Plays and Playwrights 1806 - 1835, Acting Debuts, and Miscellaneous Facts.
Appendix	VI	General Trends in Education, and Educational Organizations.

- Appendix VII States in the Union 1776-1835, State Constitution Dates and Educational Provisions of State Constitutions, 1776-1834.
- Appendix VIII General Religious Trends and Religious Organizations
- Appendix IX Immigration to United States, 1790-1820; National or Linguistic Stocks in the United States, 1790; Life Expectancy, 1789; Population Growth in the U.S. 1790-1830; Urban Population Trends to 1790; Area of the Thirteen Colonies; and Immigration to United States, 1820-1830.
- Appendix X Manuscript Collections and Newspapers.
- Appendix XI American Colleges and Universities Founded Before 1750, and Founded During 1750-1830.

APPENDIX I

INSTITUTIONS

Pesthouse

1717	Boston
1742	Philadelphia
before 1752	Charleston
1757	New York City

Hospitals

1752	Philadelphia has first general hospital founded by Thomas Bond
1791	New York Hospital sponsored by Dr. Samuel Bard

Mental Hospitals of Asylums

1773	Williamsburg, Virginia
1817	Frankford, Pennsylvania
1818	Boston and New York City

Dispensaries

1785	Philadelphia Dispensary by Dr. Benjamin Rush
1791	New York Dispensary

Medical Schools

1765-1768	Medical faculty of College of Phil. through the efforts of John Morgan, Wm. Shippen and King's College
1783	Mass. Medical School
1798	Medical faculty at Dartmouth
1799	Medical faculty at Transylvania
1807	College of Medicine-Maryland (became associated with Univ. of Maryland in 1812)
1807	College of Physicians & Surgeons (Joined by Columbia Univ. Medical faculty in 1813 & became Medical Dept. of Columbia in 1860)
1810	Medical faculty at Yale
1810-1840	Twenty seven new medical schools founded in the United States

Source: ENCYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN HISTORY, ed. Richard B. Morris, revised edition, 1961, New York: Harper & Row.

MAJOR EPIDEMICS

<u>When</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Location</u>
1793 Aug.-Oct.	Yellow Fever	Philadelphia-lead to improvements in sanitation and water systems.
1832 June-Oct.	Cholera	New York City
1849	Cholera	South
1850	Cholera	Middle West
1865-1871	Smallpox	Northern Cities
1865-1871	Typhoid Fever	Northern Cities
1865-1871	Typhus	Northern Cities
1873	Yellow Fever	Southern Cities
1873	Cholera	Southern Cities
1873	Smallpox	Southern Cities

MEDICAL PUBLICATIONS

- 1775 John Jones writes the first surgical text written in the Colonies titled: Remarks on the Treatment of Wounds and Fractures.
- 1778 William Brown published the first American pharmacopoeia.
- 1797-1820 Medical Repository edited by Samuel L. Mitchill is published, and is followed by eleven other journals. Among them are New England Medical Review and Journal (1812, now New England Journal of Medicine) and Philadelphia Journal of Medicine and Physical Sciences (1820, now American Journal of Medical Sciences).
- 1808-1820 First official pharmacopoeia is published by the Mass. Medical Society in 1808, and by New York Hospital in 1816. U.S. Pharmacopoeia, the first to nationally accepted is prepared by representatives of the state medical societies in 1820.
- 1808 Edward Cutbush's Observations of the Means of Preserving the Health of Soldiers and Sailors is the first work on naval medicine in the United States.
- 1812 Benjamin Rush publishes a pioneer work on mental disorders called Diseases of the Mind.
- 1829 William E. Horner publishes the first U.S. textbook on pathology.

MEDICAL RESEARCH

- 1754 Lionel Chambers does the most important work of the century on tetanus.
- 1788-1790 Dissection provoked rioting in New York. Dr. John Jefferies has his first public lecture on anatomy (after returning to Boston) broken up by a mob. (1789).
- 1800-1802 Dr. Benjamin Waterhouse introduced Cowpox Vaccination in Philadelphia. Boston Board of Health proved the safety and efficacy of Cowpox Vaccination experimentally (Oct. - Nov.).
- 1809 Ephriam McDowell perform the first ovariectomy anywhere in the world.
- 1811 John S. Dorsey was the first in the United States to ligate the external iliac artery for inguinal aneurism.

APPENDIX II

LAND ORDINANCE OF 1785

A TOWNSHIP

6 miles square - 36 sections

6	5	4	3	2	1
7	8	9	10	11	12
18	17	16 EDUCATION	15	14	13
19	20	21	22	23	24
30	29	28	27	26	25
31	32	33	34	35	36

SECTION SIXTEEN ENDOWMENTS

<u>Date of Grant</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Acres Received</u>
1803, March 3	Ohio	710,610
1803, March 3	Alabama	901,725
1803, March 3	Mississippi	838,329
1806, April 21	Louisiana	798,085
1816, April 19	Indiana	601,049
1818, April 18	Illinois	985,141
1820, March 6	Missouri	1,162,137
1836, June 23	Arkansas	928,057
1836, June 23	Michigan	1,003,573
1845, March 3	Florida	1,053,653
1845, March 3	Iowa	978,578
1846, August 6	Wisconsin	958,649
1850, September 9	New Mexico	4,309,369*
1853, March 2	Washington	2,448,675*
1853, March 3	California	5,610,702*
1857, February 26	Minnesota	2,969,991*
1859, February 14	Oregon	3,387,520*
1861, January 29	Kansas	2,876,124*
1861, February 28	Montana	5,102,107*
1861, March 2	North Dakota	2,531,200*
1861, March 3	South Dakota	2,813,511*
1863, March 3	Idaho	3,063,271*
1864, March 21	Nevada	3,985,422*
1864, April 19	Nebraska	2,637,155*

*Section 36 reserved for education also.

<u>Date of Grant</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Acres Received</u>
1854, May 26	Arizona	4,050,346*
1868, July 25	Wyoming	3,368,924*
1875, March 3	Colorado	3,715,555* ¹

*Section 36 reserved for education also.

¹Keith, John A. and Bagley, William C. The Nation and the Schools
New York: Macmillan, 1925.

~~SECRET~~

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES
ARTICLE X

"The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people."

LAND ORDINANCE OF 1785

"There shall be reserved for the United States out of every township the four lots, being numbered 8, 11, 26, 29, and out of every fractional part of a township, so many lots of the same numbers as shall be found thereon, for future sale. There shall be reserved the lot No. 16, of every township, for the maintenance of public schools within the said township;....."

ORDINANCE OF 1787
(Northwest Ordinance)

"Art. 3. Religion, morality, and knowledge, being necessary to good government, and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged."

APPENDIX III

NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL PRESS

PERIODICALS 1801 - 1860

<u>Began</u>	<u>Discontinued</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Editor</u>
1801	1827	Port Folio	Joseph Dennie
1803	1909	Mass. Baptist Missionary Magazine became American Baptist Magazine	
1803	1807	Literary Magazine and American Register	Chas. Brockden Brown
1808	1817	American Law Journal	
1813	1821	Analectic Magazine became Literary Gazette	
1813	N.A.	Religious Remembrancer became Christian Observer	
1815	1939	North American Review	William Tudor
1816	1818	Portico	
1816	1818	Cobbett's American Pol. Reg.	
1818	N.A.	Methodist Magazine became Methodist Review	
1819	1897	American Farmer	
1819	N.A.	Universalist Magazine became Universalist Leader	
1821	1839	Genius of Universal Emancipation	Benjamin Lundy
1821		Saturday Evening Post	Charles Alexander & Samuel C. Atkinson
1822	1832	U.S. Catholic Miscellany	
1822	1846	New England Farmer	
1823	c.1857	New York Mirror	
1823	N.A.	Zion's Head	
1823	1869	Christian Examiner	
1825	1884	Biblical Repository became Princeton Review	
1825	1835	New Harmony Gazette became Free Enquirer	
1826	1839	American Journal of Education became American Annals of Education	

PERIODICALS 1801 - 1860 (cont.)

<u>Began</u>	<u>Discontinued</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Editor</u>
1826	1840	Casket	
1826	N.A.	Franklin Journal became Journal of the Franklin Institute	
1826	N.A.	Christian Advocate	
1827	1837	American Quarterly Review	
1827	1929	Youth's Companion	
1828	1846	Southern Agriculturalist	
1828	1832	Southern Review	
1829	1843	American Jurist and Law Magazine	
1830	1898	Lady's Book became Godey's Lady's Book	
1831	1865	The Liberator	William L. Garrison
1831	1850	Biblical Repository	
1831	1861	Spirit of the Times	
1833	1865	Knickerbocker Magazine	Lewis G. Clark
1833	1844	Parley's Magazine	
1834	1864	Southern Literary Messenger	

NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL PRESS

RISE OF THE PENNY PRESS 1833 - 1837

<u>Began</u>	<u>Discontinued</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Editor</u>
1833	N.A.	New York Sun absorbed by New York World Telegram 1950	Benjamin H. Day
1834	1839	New York Transcript	
1835	N.A.	New York Morning Herald became Herald after merger 1924	James Gordon Bennett
1836	N.A.	Phil. Public Ledger merged in the Inquirer 1934	
1836	N.A.	Boston Daily Times merged with Boston Herald 1857	
1837	N.A.	Baltimore Sun	Swain, Abell, and Simmons

NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL PRESS

EARLY LABOR PRESS 1828 - 1834

<u>Began</u>	<u>Discontinued</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Editor</u>
1828	c.1835	Mechanics' Free Press	
1829	c.1851	Working Man's Advocate	Geo. Henry Evans
1834	1835	Man	Geo. Henry Evans

NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL PRESS
CONTINUED EXPANSION 1821 - 1833

<u>Began</u>	<u>Discontinued</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Editor</u>
1821	N.A.	Mobile Register	
1822	N.A.	Charleston Mercury	Henry L. Pinckney
1824	1880	Richmond Whig	John H. Pleasants
1824	1864	Boston Courier	Joseph T. Buckingham
1824	1832	National Journal	
1826	1837	U.S. Telegraph	Duff Green
1827	N.A.	New York Morning Courier became Courier 1829 merged with World 1861	James W. Webb
1827	1863	Baltimore Republicans	
1827	1883	Cincinnati Daily Gazette	
1827	N.A.	Journal of Commerce	Arthur Tappan
1828	1835	Gherokee Phoenix	Sequoyah
1829	N.A.	Penn. Inquirer later. Phil. Inquirer	
1830	1925	Albany Evening Journal	Thurlow Weed
1830	1941	Evening Transcript	L. M. Walter
1830	N.A.	Louisville (Ky.) Journal became Courier Journal after merging with Democrat and Courier	George D. Prentice
1830	1845	Washington Globe	Francis P. Blair
1831	N.A.	Boston Morning Post	
1832	1861	Boston Atlas	
1832	1861	Pennsylvanian	John W. Forney
1833	N.A.	Mercantile Journal became Evening Journal 1845, absorbed by Boston Herald 1917	
1833	1861	Weekly Democrat	
1833	c.1836	Green Bay Intelligencer	

NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL PRESS

WESTERN EXPANSION 1806 - 1820

<u>Began</u>	<u>Discontinued</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Editor</u>
1806	1810	Western World	Joseph M. Street
1807	1829	Democratic Press	
1808	c.1838	Argus of Western America	Amos Kendall
1808	1834	Federal Republican	
1808	1822	Missouri Gazette	
1809	c.1921	New Hampshire Patriot	Isaac Hill
1811	N.A.	Mobile Centinel	
1811	N.A.	Ohio State Journal	
1811	1849	Miles' Weekly Register	Hezekiah Miles
1813	1894	Albany Argus	
1813	1929	Boston Daily Advertiser	
1814	N.A.	Illinois Herald	
1815	N.A.	Western Journal became Enquirer	Thomas Hart Benton
1816	N.A.	Ohio Monitor became Ohio Statesman 1838	
1817	1830	Detroit Gazette	
1819	N.A.	Texas Republican	
1819	N.A.	Arkansas Gazette became Ark. Post	
1820	1842	National Gazette	

CROSWELL LIBEL CASE

1804

The publisher of the Hudson Wasp, Harry Crosswell, was convicted of criminal libel upon President Jefferson. Alexander Hamilton, who handled an appeal, argued that truth published "with good motives and justifiable ends" was a defense. The motion for a new trial was denied by a divided court even though James Kent, who was then dominating the New York Supreme Court, agreed with Hamilton. The prosecution was dropped.

In 1805 Hamilton's formula became an Act of the New York legislature which served as a model for the press guarantees in the constitutions of many states.

NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL PRESS

FEDERALIST AND REPUBLICAN PRESS

<u>Began</u>	<u>Discontinued</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Editor</u>
1790	1835	General Advertiser known as Aurora 1794	Benj. F. Bache
1791	1793	National Gazette	Philip Freneau
1793	N.A.	Mass. Mercury known as New England Palladium 1803-1914	
1793	1810	New Hampshire Journal known as The Farmer's Weekly Musuem 1797	Joseph Dennie
1793	still pub.	Centinel of the North-Western Territory became Freeman's Journal & merged with Scioto Gazette	Nathaniel Willis
1793	1923	American Minerva became Commercial Advertiser, Globe and Commercial Advertiser absorbed by N.Y. Sun 1923	Noah Webster
1793	1839	Dunlap & Claypools's American Daily Advertiser, became Poulison's American Daily Advertiser 1800, absorbed by Phil. North America 1839.	
1795	N.A.	New York Argus became American Citizen 1800	Thomas Greenleaf
1796	1825	Federal Gazette	
1797	1799	Porcupine's Gazette & U.S. Advertiser	William Cobbett
1798	c.1817	Palladium	
1799	1822	Western Spy	
1799	N.A.	Releigh (N.C.) Register	Joseph Gales
1800	1809	Washington Federalist	
1800	N.A.	Charleston (S.C.) Times	
1800	1869	National Intelligencer	Joseph Gales Jr. 1807
1801	N.A.	New York Evening Post	Alexander Hamilton et al
1803	N.A.	Charleston (S.C.) Courier became News Courier	
1804	1877	Richmond (Va.) Enquirer	Thomas Ritchie
1804	N.A.	Indiana Gazette became Western Sun 1807 and Sun Commercial 1879	

NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL PRESS

1776 - 1789

<u>Began</u>	<u>Discontinued</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Editor</u>
1776	1792	New York Packet	Samuel Loudon
1782	1792	New York Evening Post	Christopher Sower et. al
1783	1786	Boston Magazine	John Eliot, James Freeman & Geo. R. Minot
1783	1795	New York Independent Journal	
1784	1790	Mass. Centinel & Republican Journal	Benj. Russell & William Warden
1785	1806	New York Daily Advertiser	
1786	1789	New Haven Gazette & Conn. Magazine	Josiah Meigs & Eleutheros Dana
1786	1788	Worcester Magazine	Isaiah Thomas
1786	1790	Columbian Magazine	Mathew Carey
1790	1792	Universal Asylum	Mathew Carey
1790	1840	Columbian Centinel	B. Russell & W. Warden
1786	N.A.	Pittsburgh Gazette, after merging in 1927 became Post-Gazette	John Sculland & Joseph Hall
1787	1792	American Museum	Mathew Carey
1787	1788	American Magazine	Noah Webster
1789	N.A.	Gazette of the U. S.	John Fenno

NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL PRESS

FOREIGN LANGUAGE PRESS

<u>Began</u>	<u>Discontinued</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Editor</u>
1732	1732	Philadelphia Zeitung	Benjamin Franklin
1739	Not Available	Germantown Zeitung	Christopher Souer
1762	1779	Wochentliche Philadelphia Staatsbote	Heinrich Miller
1834	N.A.	New York Stats-Zeitung	Jacob Uhl
1836	N.A.	Volksblatt	
1856		Fifty six German newspapers in the United States	

NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL PRESS

EVE OF THE REVOLUTION

<u>Began</u>	<u>Discontinued</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Editor</u>
1741	1741	American Magazine	Andrew Bradford
1741	1741	General Magazine & Historical Chronicle	Benjamin Franklin
1742	1793	Pennsylvania Journal	William Bradford III
1743	1773	New York Post-Boy	James Parker
1743	1743	Boston Weekly Museum	Camaliel Rogers and John Fowle
1743	1745	Christian History	
1746	1746	American Magazine & Historical Chronicle	C. Rogers & J. Fowle
1748	N.A.	Independent Advertiser	C. Rogers & J. Fowle
1752	N.A.	New York Weekly Mercury	Hugh Caine
1752	1753	Independent Reflector	James Parker
1755	N.A.	Boston Gazette	Benjamin Edes & John Gill
1755	1768	Connecticut Gazette (New Haven)	James Parker
1756	still pub.	New Hampshire Gazette (Portsmouth)	Daniel Fowle
1757	1757	American Magazine & Monthly Chronicle	Rev. William Smith
1758	1760	New American Magazine (Woodbridge, N.J.)	Judge Samuel Nevill
1758	still pub.	Newport Mercury	James Franklin
1759	1768	New York Gazette	William Weyman
1762	1762	American Chronicle (New York)	Samuel Farley
1762	1825	Providence Gazette	William Goddard
1763	1782	Georgia Gazette	James Johnston
1763	1763	New York Pacquet	Benjamin Mecom
1764	still pub.	Connecticut Courant	Thomas Green
1766	1793	New York Journal or Gen. Advertiser	John Holt
1768	1876	Essex Gazette became New England Chronicle 1775 & Independent Chronicle 1776	
1769	1770	New York Cronicle	James Robertson

EVE OF THE REVOLUTION (cont.)

<u>Began</u>	<u>Discontinued</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Editor</u>
1770	N.A.	Mass. Spy became Worcester Gazette 1781	Isaiah Thomas
1771	1790	Pennsylvania Packet	John Dunlap
1773	1775	Rivington's New York Gazetteer	James Rivington
1774	1775	Royal American Magazine	Isaiah Thomas
1775	1776	Pennsylvania Magazine	Robert Aitken
1777	1783	Loyal New York Gazette	James Rivington

NEWSPAPER GROWTH

1790-1860

There were 70 weekly, 14 semi-weekly or at other intervals, and 8 daily newspapers in the U. S. during 1790.

In 1860 there were a total of 3,725 newspapers of which were 387 daily, 3,173 weekly, 79 semi-weekly, and 86 tri-weekly.

POLITICS AND CIRCULATION

1775

There were 23 patriot, 7 loyalist, and 7 neutral or of dubious loyalty newspapers in the colonies.

Average weekly circulation reached a high of 3,500 (Mass. Spy) compared with an average weekly circulation of c.600 in 1765.

Price ranged from 2s. per quarter to 6d.-6s. per quarter. The first American daily, the Philadelphia Evening Post sold for 2d. per issue.

APPENDIX IV

TRAVELERS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Work</u>	<u>Author</u>
1778	<u>Travels Through the Interior Parts of North America</u>	Jonathan Carver
1782	<u>Letters From an American Farmer</u>	J. Hector St. John de Creveceur

EARLY LIBRARIES

- 1696 Dr. Thomas Bray began establishing free circulating libraries in thieri parishes in Maine.
- 1698 A library was established in Trinity Parish, New York under auspices of Dr. Thomas Bray.
- 1699 A library was established in Charleston under auspices of Dr. Thomas Bray.
- 1731 Library Co. of Philadelphia was founded.
- 1747 Redwood Library was founded in Newport, R. I.
- 1748 Charleston Library Society was founded.
- 1754 New York Society Library was founded.
- 1788 The private library of William Byrd II contained 4,000 volumes.
- 1789 The private library of Cotton Mather numbered some 3,000 volumes.

THE KNICKERBOCKER SCHOOL

<u>Year</u>	<u>Work</u>	<u>Author</u>
1809	<u>A History of New York ... by</u> <u>Diedrich Knickerbocker</u>	Washington Irving
1812	<u>The Diverting History of John Bull</u> <u>and Brother Jonathan</u>	James Kirke Paulding
1817	"Thanatopsis"	William Cullen Bryant
1818	"To a Waterfowl"	William Cullen Bryant
1819	"Crocker Papers"	Fitz-Greene Halleck Joseph Rodman Drake
1819-1820	<u>The Sketch Book</u>	Washington Irving
1820	<u>Precaution</u>	James Fenimore Cooper
1822	<u>Bracebridge Hall</u>	Washington Irving
1823	<u>The Pioneers</u>	James Fenimore Cooper
1823	<u>Koningsmarke</u>	James Kirke Paulding
1823	<u>The Pilot</u>	James Fenimore Cooper
1826	<u>The Last of the Mohicans</u>	James Fenimore Cooper
1827	<u>The Prairie</u>	James Fenimore Cooper
1827	<u>Alnwick Castle, with Other Poems</u>	Fitz-Greene Halleck
1827-1828	<u>The Red Rover</u>	James Fenimore Cooper
1828	<u>The Life and Voyages of Columbus</u>	Washington Irving
1829	<u>The Conquest of Granada</u>	Washington Irving
1829	<u>Tales of a Traveller</u>	Washington Irving
1831	<u>The Dutchman's Fireside</u>	James Kirke Paulding
1832	<u>The Alhambra</u>	Washington Irving
1834	<u>A Letter to His Countrymen</u>	James Fenimore Cooper
1836	<u>The Book of St. Nicholas</u>	James Kirke Paulding
1839	<u>The American Democrat</u>	James Fenimore Cooper
1840	<u>The Pathfinder</u>	James Fenimore Cooper

<u>Year</u>	<u>Work</u>	<u>Author</u>
1841	<u>The Deerslayer</u>	James Fenimore Cooper
1842	<u>The Fountain</u>	William Cullen Bryant
1844	<u>The White-Footed Deer</u>	William Cullen Bryant
1845	<u>Satanstoe</u>	James Fenimore Cooper
1860	<u>A Forest Hymn</u>	William Cullen Bryant

CONNECTICUT WITS

<u>Period</u>	<u>Work</u>	<u>Author</u>
1772-1773	<u>The Progress of Dullness</u>	John Trumbull
1775-1782	<u>McFingal</u>	John Trumbull
1786-1787	<u>Anarchiad</u>	David Humphreys, Lemuel Hopkins, Joel Barlow, John Trumbull
1787	<u>The Vision of Columbus</u>	Joel Barlow
1788	<u>Triumph of Infidelity</u>	Timothy Dwight
1792	<u>Advice to the Privileged Orders</u>	Joel Barlow
1796	"Hasty Pudding" (a poem)	Joel Barlow
1807	<u>The Columbiad</u>	Joel Barlow
1821-1822	<u>Travels in New England and New York</u>	Timothy Dwight

EARLY NOVELISTS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Work</u>	<u>Author</u>
1789	<u>The Power of Sympathy</u> (first American novel)	William Hill Brown
1790	<u>Charlotte Temple</u>	Susanna H. Rowson
1792	<u>Modern Chivalry</u>	Hugh Henry Brackenridge
1798	<u>Wieland</u>	Charles Brockden-Brown
1798	<u>Alcuin</u>	Charles Brockden Brown
1799	<u>Arthur Merugn</u>	Charles Brockden Brown
1799	<u>Ormond</u>	Charles Brockden Brown
1799	<u>Edgar Huntley</u>	Charles Brockden Brown
1801	<u>Clara Howard</u>	Charles Brockden Brown
1801	<u>Jane Talbot</u>	Charles Brockden Brown

BEST SELLERS 1789 - 1832

<u>Year</u>	<u>Work</u>	<u>Author</u>
1791	<u>Charlotte Temple</u>	Susanna Rowson
1792	<u>Modern Chivalry</u>	Hugh H. Brackenridge
1794	Autobiography	Benjamin Franklin
1794-1795	<u>Age of Reason</u>	Thomas Paine
1800	<u>Life of Washington</u>	Mason L. Weems
1809	<u>History of New York</u>	Washington Irving
1819	<u>Sketch Book</u>	Washington Irving
1821	<u>Spy</u>	James Fenimore Cooper
1823	<u>Pilot</u>	James Fenimore Cooper
1823	<u>The Pioneers</u>	James Fenimore Cooper
1824	<u>Life of Mrs. Jemison</u> (Indian Captivity)	James Everett Seaver
1826	<u>The Last of the Mohicans</u>	James Fenimore Cooper
1827	<u>The Prairie</u>	James Fenimore Cooper
1832	<u>The Young Christian</u>	Rev. Jacob Abbott

POETS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Poem</u>	<u>Poet</u>
1776	"The Beauties of Santa Cruz"	Philip Freneau
1778	"The Battle of the Kegs"	Francis Hopkinson
1779	"The House of Night"	Philip Freneau
1781	"To the Memory of Brave Americans"	Philip Freneau
1781	"Eutaw Springs"	Philip Freneau
1786	"To a Wild Honeysuckle"	Philip Freneau
1788	"The Indian Burying Ground"	Philip Freneau

HISTORIANS 1764 - 1791

<u>Year</u>	<u>Work</u>	<u>Author</u>
1764	1st volume of <u>The History of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay</u>	Thomas Hutchinson
1767	2nd volume of <u>The History of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay</u> (3rd volume published in 1828)	Thomas Hutchinson
1780	<u>Political Annals</u>	George Chalmers
1782	<u>Introduction to the History of the Revolt of the American Colonies</u>	George Chalmers
1784	<u>History of New Hampshire</u> (Vol. 1)	Jeremy Belknap
1788	<u>History of the Insurrections in Massachusetts in the Year 1786</u>	George Minor
1791	<u>History of New Hampshire</u> (Vol. 2)	Jeremy Belknap

BEST SELLERS

REVOLUTIONARY GENERATION 1763-1789

1768	<u>Letters From a Farmer in Pennsylvania</u>	John Dickinson
1775-1776	<u>McFingal</u>	John Trumbull
1776	<u>Common Sense</u>	Thomas Paine
1776-1783	<u>The American Crisis</u>	Thomas Paine
1783	<u>American Spelling Book</u>	Noah Webster
1787-1788	<u>The Federalist</u>	Alexander Hamilton, James Madison and John Jay

LITERATURE OF POLITICS

1750	<u>Discourse Concerning Unlimited Submission</u>	Johnathan Mayhew
1762	<u>A Vindication of the Conduct of the House of Representatives</u> (Mass.)	James Otis
1764	<u>The Rights of the British Colonies Asserted</u>	James Otis
1764	<u>Sentiments of a British American</u>	Oxenbridge Teacher
1764	<u>The Rights of the Colonies Examined</u>	Stephen Hopkins
1765	<u>A Letter From a Gentleman at Halifax</u>	Martin Howard
1765	<u>Considerations Upon the Rights of the Colonists to the Privileges of British Subjects</u>	John Mckinson
1765	<u>Considerations on Propriety of Imposing Taxes</u>	Daniel Delany
1766	<u>The Snare Broken</u>	Johnathan Mayhew
1768	<u>A Dissertation on the Cannon and Feudal Law</u>	John Adams
1768	<u>Letters From a Pennsylvania Farmer to the Inhabitants of the British Colonies</u>	John Dickinson
1773	<u>"An Edict of the King of Prussia" Gentleman's Magazine</u>	Benjamin Franklin
1773	<u>Rules for Reducing a Great Empire to a Small One</u>	Benjamin Franklin
1774	<u>Westchester Farmer</u> (four pamphlets)	Samuel Seabury
1774	<u>A Full Vindication of the Measures of Congress</u>	Alexander Hamilton
1774	<u>A Farmer Refuted</u>	Alexander Hamilton
1774	<u>Considerations of the Nature and Extent of the Legislative Authority of Great Britain</u>	James Wilson
1774	<u>A Summary View of the Rights of British America</u>	Thomas Jefferson
1775	<u>A Candid Examination of the Mutual Claims of Great Britain and the Colonies</u>	Joseph Galloway
1776	<u>Common Sense</u>	Thomas Paine
1776	<u>Crisis</u> (16 essays)	Thomas Paine

1785	<u>Notes on Virginia</u>	Thomas Jefferson
1787	<u>Observations Leading to a Fair Examination</u>	Richard Henry Lee
1788	<u>An Additional Number of Letters</u>	Richard Henry Lee
1788	<u>Objections to the Proposed Federal Constitution</u>	George Mason
1788	<u>An Examination into the Leading Principles of the Federal Constitution</u>	Noah Webster
1788	<u>The Weakness of Brutus Exposed</u>	Pelatiah Webster
1788	<u>An Examination of the Constitution</u>	Tench Coxe
1788	<u>Letters of Fabus</u>	John Dickinson
1788	<u>The Federalist</u>	Hamilton, Madison, and Jay

APPENDIX V

THEATER
EARLY ACTING COMPANIES

<u>When Formed</u>	<u>Company</u>	<u>Organizer(s)</u>
1749-1750	The Kean-Murray Company	Thomas Kean and Walter Murray
1752	Hallam Company	William Hallam
1758	American Company	David Douglass
1777	Howe's Thespians	Surgeon General Beaumont

EARLY THEATERS

<u>Year Built</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>City</u>
1776	Southwark Theater	Philadelphia
1767	John Street Theater	New York
1798	Park Theater	New York

PLAYS

<u>Written or Produced</u>	<u>Play</u>	<u>Playwright</u>
1763	<u>The Prince of Parthia</u>	Thomas Godfrey
1766	<u>Ponteach; or the Savages of America</u>	Maj. Robert Rogers
1771	<u>The Rising Glory of America</u>	Hugh Henry Brackenridge
1773	<u>The Adulateur</u>	Mrs. Mercy Warren
1774	<u>A Dialogue Between a Southern Delegate and His Spouse on His Return From the Grand Continental Congress</u>	Anonymous
1775	<u>Cure for the Spleen</u>	Jonathan Mitchell
1775	<u>The Blockage of Boston</u>	General Burgoyne
1775	<u>The Group</u>	Mrs. Mercy Warren
1776	<u>The Fall of British Tyranny</u>	John or Joseph Leacock
1776	<u>The Blockheads</u>	Anonymous
1776	<u>The Battle of Bunker Hill</u>	Hugh Henry Brackenridge
1777	<u>The Death of General Montgomery</u>	Hugh Henry Brackenridge
1787	<u>The Contrast</u>	Royall Tyler
1789	<u>The Father, or American Shandyism</u>	William Dunlap
1789	<u>The Politician Outwitted</u>	Samuel Low
1794	<u>The Fatal Deception</u>	William Dunlap
1794	<u>Slaves in Algiers</u>	Susanna Haswell Rowson
1795	<u>Fontainville Abbey</u>	William Dunlap
1795	<u>The Volunteers</u>	Susanna Haswell Rowson
1797	<u>Bunker Hill</u>	John Daly Burk
1797	<u>Georgia Spec, or Land in the Moon</u>	Royall Tyler

LEADING PLAYS AND PLAYWRIGHTS 1806 - 1835

<u>Written or Produced</u>	<u>Play</u>	<u>Playwright</u>
1806	<u>Julia, or The Wandered</u>	John Howard Payne
1807	<u>Tears and Smiles</u>	James Nelson Barker
1808	<u>The Indian Princess</u>	James Nelson Barker
1812	<u>Marmion</u>	James Nelson Barker
1819	<u>Brutus, or The Fall of Tarquin</u>	John Howard Payne
1823	<u>Clari, or The Maid of Milan</u>	John Howard Payne
1824	<u>Superstition</u>	James Nelson Barker
1824	<u>Charles the Second, or The Merry Monarch</u>	James Nelson Barker & Washington Irving
1829	<u>Metamora, or The Last of the Wampamoags</u>	John Augustus Stone
1829	First surviving dramatization of Rip Van Winkle	John Kerr
1930	<u>The Triumph of Plattsburgh</u>	Richard Penn Smith
1830	<u>Pocahontas</u>	George Washington Parke Curtis
1831	<u>The Gladiator</u>	Robert Montgomery Bird
1834	<u>The Broker of Bogota</u>	Robert Montgomery Bird
c.1835	<u>Jack Cade</u>	Robert T. Conrad

ACTING DEBUTS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Actor</u>	<u>Play or Role</u>
1817	Noah Miller Ludlow	N.A.
1820	Edwin Forrest	Douglas
1820	Edmund Kean	Richard III
1821	Junius Brutus Booth	Richard III
1826	James H. Hackett	<u>Love in a Village</u>
1826	William Charles Macready	Virginius
1832	Fanny Kemble	<u>Fazio</u>

THEATER

MISCELLANEOUS FACTS

- 1797 The first performance of an English-language drama west of the Alleghenies was Douglas, a tragedy performed at Washington, Kentucky.
- 1799 Gottlieb Graupner, made up in Negro character, sang "The Gay Negro Boy" while accompanying himself on a banjo at the close of the second act of Oroonoka. This is one of the first known origins of Negro minstrelsy. Andrew Jackson Allen, Thomas Dartmouth Rice, Bob Farrell, and George Washington Dixon helped popularize and develop Negro minstrelsy.
- 1828 Thomas D. Rice introduced, in Louisville, Kentucky, the minstrel character and song, Jim Crow.
- 1832 A pioneer work, A History of the American Theatre, was published by William Dunlap.

APPENDIX VI

GENERAL TRENDS IN EDUCATION

- 1750-1860 Academies replace Latin grammar schools, with a broader and more practical curriculum.
- 1636-1769 Nine colleges were founded before the revolution.
- 1765-1817 Professional training became available in medicine and Law, with medical training beginning in 1765, Law training starting in about 1779.
- 1779-1786 Jefferson introduces a school bill in the Virginia legislature that had in it a proposal for a state school system. No action was taken by the legislature.
- 1789-1860 State universities begin to be founded, after 1802 the new Western states were granted by the federal government two townships for a university.
- 1805-1867 Free public schools came into being.
- 1816-1873 Infant schools, including kindergartens, were introduced in the United States.
- 1821-1827 The first high schools are founded in this country in Mass.
- 1821-1836 Women gained high school and college educational opportunities.
- 1826-1883 Adult education courses were begun and evolved into the Lyceum movement. In 1834 there were 3000 town lyceums in fifteen states.

EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

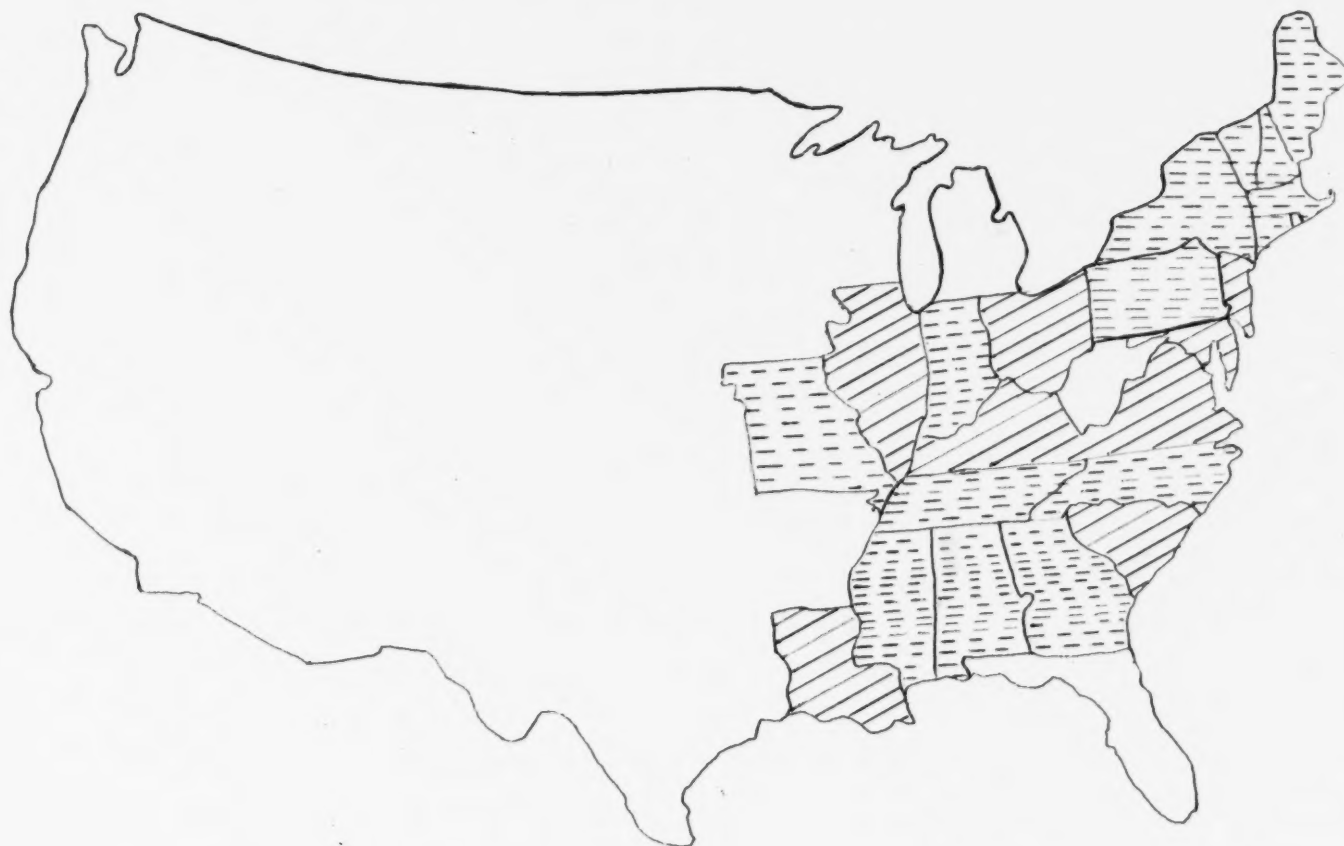
- 1636 Harvard University by bequest of John Harvard.
- 1693 William and Mary College through efforts of Rev. James Blair.
- 1701 Yale University (named after Elihu Yale in 1718).
- 1746 College of New Jersey name changed to Princeton in 1896.
- 1751 Franklin's Academy became the University of Pennsylvania in 1791.
- 1754 King's College became Columbia University in 1784.
- 1764 Rhode Island College renamed Brown University in 1804.
- 1765 First medical training at the College of Philadelphia.
- 1766 Queen's College renamed Rutgers in 1825.
- 1767 Medical training is available at King's College.
- 1769 Dartmouth College is named for Lord Dartmouth.
- 1778 Phillips Exeter Academy, curricula in both English and the classics were available.
- 1779 First law lectures are offered at William and Mary.
- 1784 Judge Tapping Reeve began a law school at Litchfield, Conn.
- 1786 Peter Van Schaack began a law school at Kinderhook, N. Y.
- 1790 Law lectures began at Pennsylvania.
- 1795 University of N.C. began instruction.
- 1797 Law lectures began at Columbia.
- 1799 Law lectures began at Transylvania.
- 1800 University of Vermont is established.
- 1801 University of Georgia is established.
- 1801 University of S.C. is established.
- 1805 The Free School Society of N.Y. was established and opposed the pauper school system.
- 1806 First Bell-Lancastrian school in the U.S. was established in New York City, it used the monitor system.

EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS (cont.)

- 1812 Law faculty was organized at the University of Maryland.
- 1816 An infant school is introduced in Boston.
- 1817 Law school was opened at Harvard.
- 1819 University of Virginia is established.
- 1821 First high school in the U.S. was established in Boston.
- 1821 Troy N. Y. Female Seminary was established by Emma Willard, it was the first woman's high school in the U.S.
- 1826 Melbury Lyceum was established by Josiah Holbrook, it began adult education and self-improvement courses.
- 1827 An infant school in introduced in New York.
- 1827 Mass. Act of 1827 required that a high school be established by every town with 500 families or more.
- 1833 Oberlin College opened its doors to women and became the first coeducational college in the U. S.
- 1836 Mount Holyoke Female Seminary was founded by Mary Lyon.
- 1855 First German kindergarten was introduced in the U.S. by Mrs. Carl Schurz.
- 1860 First English kindergarten was introduced in the U.S. by Elizabeth Peabody.
- 1873 Susan Blow established the first public school kindergarten.

APPENDIX VII

STATES IN THE UNION - 1776-1835



-  Constitution mentioned education
-  Constitution did not mention education
-  No constitution was in force as of 1835

(West Virginia and Florida were not in the Union prior to 1835)

STATE CONSTITUTION DATES

STATE	CONSTITUTIONS
Alabama	1819, 1865, 1867, 1875, 1901.
Connecticut	1818.
Delaware	1776, 1792, 1831, 1897.
Georgia	1777, 1789, 1798, 1865, 1868.
Illinois	1818, 1848, 1870.
Indiana	1816, 1851.
Kentucky	1792, 1799, 1850, 1890.
Louisiana	1812, 1845, 1852, 1861, 1864, 1868, 1879, 1898, 1913, 1921.
Maine	1819.
Maryland	1776, 1851, 1864, 1867.
Massachusetts	1779.
Mississippi	1817, 1832, 1868, 1890.
Missouri	1820, 1865, 1875.
New Hampshire	1783.
New Jersey	1776, 1844, 1947.
New York	1777, 1821, 1846, 1894, 1938.
North Carolina	1776, 1868, 1876.
Ohio	1802, 1851.
Pennsylvania	1776, 1790, 1874.
Rhode Island	1842.
South Carolina	1776, 1790, 1865, 1868, 1895.
Tennessee	1796, 1834, 1870.
Vermont	1793.
Virginia	1776, 1830, 1850, 1864, 1870, 1902.

EDUCATIONAL PROVISIONS OF STATE CONSTITUTIONS 1776-1834

ALABAMA--Constitution of 1819

American Charters--Constitutions and Organic Laws 1492-1908, by Francis N. Thorpe, Washington D.C., 1909, (p.110).

Article 6.

Schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged in this state; and the General Assembly shall take measures to preserve, from unnecessary waste or damage, such lands as are or hereafter may be granted by the United States for the use of schools within each township in this state, and apply the funds, which may be raised from such lands, in strict conformity to the object of such grant. The General Assembly shall take measures for the improvement of such lands as have been or may be hereafter granted by the United States to this state, for the support of a seminary of learning, and the monies which may be raised from such lands, by rent, lease, or sale, or from any other quarter, for the purpose of aforesaid, shall be and remain a fund for the exclusive support of a state university, for the promotion of the arts, literature and the sciences; and it shall be the duty of the General Assembly, as early as may be, to provide effectual means for the improvement and permanent security of the funds and endowments of such institution.

CONNECTITUT--Constitution of 1818

Connectitut General Statutes Annotated, Volume I, Boston Law Book Company, Boston, Massachusetts, Copyright, 1860, (p.348).

Article 8--Sec. 1--Charter of Yale College

The charter of Yale College, as modified by agreement with the corporation thereof, in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly, passed in May 1792, is hereby confirmed.

Sec. 2--School Fund

The fund, called the School Fund, shall remain a perpetual fund, the interest of which shall be inviolably appropriated to the support and encouragement of the public or common schools throughout the state, and for the equal benefit of all the people thereof. The value and amount of said fund shall, as soon as practicalbe be ascertained in such a manner as the General Assembly may prescribe, published and recorded in the Controllers office; and no law shall ever be made, authorizing said fund to be diverted to any other use than the encouragement and support of public, of common schools, among the several school societies, as justice and equity shall require.

GEORGIA--Constitution of 1798

American Charter--Constitutions and Organic Laws 1492-1908, by Francis N. Thorpe, Washington D.C., 1909, (p.801).

Article IV, Section 13

The arts and sciences shall be promoted, in one or more seminaries of learning; and the legislature shall, as soon as conveniently may be; give such further donations and privileges to those already established as may be necessary to secure the objects of their institution; and it shall be the duty of the General Assembly, at their next session, to provide effectual measures for their improvement and permanent security of the funds and endowments of such institutions.

INDIANA--Constitution 1f 1816

American Charter--Constitutions and Organic Laws 1492-1908, by Francis N. Thorpe, Washington D.C., 1909, (p.1068).

Article IX, Sections 1,2,3,5.

Sec. 1 Knowledge and learning, generally diffused through a community, being essential to the preservation of a free government and spreading the opportunities and advantages of education through the various parts of the country being highly conducive to this end, it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide, by law, for the improvement of such lands as are or hereafter may be granted by the United States to this state for the use of schools, and to apply any funds which may be raised from such lands or from any other quarter to the accomplishment of the grand object for which they are or may be intended. But no lands granted for the use of schools or seminaries of learning shall be sold by authority of this State prior to the year 1828; and the monies which may be raised out of the sale of such lands or otherwise obtained for the purposed aforesaid shall be and remain a fund for the exclusive purpose of promoting the interest of literature and the sciences, and for the support of seminaries and public schools. The General Assembly shall from time to time, pass such laws as shall be calculated to encourage intellectual, scientific and agricultural improvements, by allowing rewards and immunities for the promotion and improvement of arts, sciences, commerce, manufacture and natural history; and to countenance and encourage the principles of humanity, honesty, industry and morality.

Sec. 2 It shall be the duty of the General Assembly as soon as circumstances will permit, to provide, by law, for a general system of education ascending in a regular graduation from township schools to a State University, wherein tuition shall be gratis and equally open to all.

Sec. 3 And for the promotion of such salutary end, the money which shall be paid, as an equivalent, by persons exempt from military duty, except in times of war, shall be exclusively, and in equal proportion, applied to the support of County Seminaries; also all fines assessed for any

breach of the penal laws, shall be applied to said seminaries in the County wherein they shall be assessed.

Sec. 5 The General Assembly, at the time they lay off a new county, shall cause at least ten per cent to be reserved out of the proceeds of the sale of town lots in the seat of justice of such county, for the use of a public library for such county, and at the same session they shall incorporate a Library company under such rules and regulations as will best secure its permanence and extend its benefits.

MAINE--Constitution of 1819

American Charters--Constitutions and Organic Laws 1492-1908,
by Francis N. Thorpe, Washington Government Printing Office,
Washington D.C., 1909, (p.1661).

Article VIII

A general diffusion of the advantages of education being essential to the preservation of the rights and liberties of the people; to promote this important object, the legislature are authorized, and it shall be their duty to require, the several towns to make suitable provision at their own expense, for the support and maintenance of public schools; and it shall further be their duty to encourage and suitably endow, from time to time, as the circumstances of the people may authorize, all academies, colleges, and seminaries of learning within the state: provided, that no donation, grant or endowment shall at any time be made by the legislature to any literary institution now established, or which may hereafter be established, unless, at the same time of making such endowment, the Legislature of the State shall have the right to grant and further powers to alter, limit or restrain any of the powers vested in, any such literary institution, as shall be judged necessary to promote the best interests thereof.

MASSACHUSETTS--Constitution of 1779

Annotated Laws of Massachusetts, Volume 10, The Michie Company,
Charlottesville, Virginia., The Lawyers Co-operative Publishing
Company, Rochester, New York, Copyright 1933, 1951, (p.82-83).

Chapter V

The University at Cambridge, and Encouragement of Literature etc.

Sec. 1 The University

(88) Article 1. Harvard College--Whereas our wise and pious ancestors, so early as the year sixteen hundred and thirty-six laid the foundation of Harvard College, in which university many persons of great eminence have by the blessing of God been initiated in those arts and sciences, which qualified them for public employments, both in church and state; and whereas the encouragement of arts and sciences, and all good literature, tends to the honor of God, the advantage of the Christian religion, and the great benefit of this and the other United States of America--it is declared, that the PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS OF HARVARD

COLLEGE, in their corporate capacity, their officers, shall have, hold, use, exercise and enjoy, all the powers, authorities, rights, liberties, privileges, immunities and franchises, which they now have, hold, use, exercise, or enjoy: and the same are hereby ratified and confirmed unto them, the said president and fellows of Harvard College, and to their successors, and to their officers and servants, respectively forever.

(89) Article 2. All Gifts, Grants, Etc. Confirmed--And whereas there have been at sundry times, by divers persons, gifts, grants, devises of houses, lands, tenements, goods, chattels, legacies, and conveyances, thertofor made, either to Harvard College in Cambridge, in New England, or to the president and fellows of Harvard College, or to the said College, by some other description, under several charters successively: it is declared, that all the said gifts, grants, devises, legacies and conveyances, are hereby forever confirmed unto the president and fellows of Harvard College, and to their successors in the capacity aforesaid, according to the true intent and meaning of the donor or donors, grantor or grantors, devisor or devisors.

(90) Article 3. We Shall Be Overseers; Power Of Alteration Reserved To The Legislature--And whereas: by an act of the general court of the colony of Massachusetts Bay passed in the year sixteen hundred and forty two, the governor and deputy-governor, for the time being, and all magistrates of that jurisdiction, were, with the president, and a number of clergy in the said act described, constituted the overseers of Harvard College: and it being necessary in this new constitution of government to ascertain who shall be deemed successors to the said governor, deputy-governor and magistrates; it is declared that the governor, lieutenant governor, council and senate of this commonwealth, are and shall be deemed their successors, who with the president of Harvard College for the time being together with the ministers of the congregational churches in the towns of Cambridge, Watertown, Charlestown, Boston, Roxbury, and Dorchester, mentioned in the said act, shall be, and hereby are, vested with all the powers and authority belonging, or in any way appertaining to the overseers of Harvard College; provided that nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the legislature of this commonwealth from making such alterations in the government of the said university, as shall be conducive to its advantage and the interest of the republic of letters, in as full a manner as might have been done by the legislature of the late Province of the Massachusetts Bay.

Chapter V--Section II

The Encouragement of Literature, etc.

(91) Duty of Legislatures and Magistrates in all Future Periods--Wisdom and knowledge, as well as virtue, diffused generally among the body of the people, being necessary for the preservation of their rights and liberties; and as these depend of spreading the opportunities and advantages of education in the various parts of the country, and among the different orders of the people, it shall be the duty of legislatures and magistrates, in all future periods of this commonwealth, to cherish the interests of literature and the sciences, and

all seminaries of them especially the university at Cambridge, public schools and grammar schools in the towns; to encourage private societies and public institutions, rewards and immunities, for the promotion of agriculture, arts, sciences, commerce, trades manufactures, and a natural history, of the country, to countenance and inculcate the principles of humanity and general benevolence, public and private charity, industry and frugality, honesty, and punctuality in their dealings: sincerity, good humor and all social affections, and generous sentiments among the people.

MISSISSIPPI--Constitution of 1832

American Charters--Constitutions and Organic Laws 1492-1908.
by Francis N. Thorpe, Washington Government Printing Office,
Washington D.C., 1909, (p.2061).

Article VIII Sec. 14--Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government, the preservation of liberty, and the happiness of mankind, schools, and the means of education, shall forever be encouraged in this State.

MISSOURI--Constitution of 1820

Vernons Annotated Missouri Statutes, Volume 1, Vernon Law Book
Company--Kansas City, Missouri, Copyright 1951, (p.91).

Article VI--Of Education

Sec. 1--Schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged in this state; and the General Assembly shall take measures to preserve from waste or damage such lands as have been or hereafter may be granted by the United States for the use of schools within each township in this state, and shall apply the funds which may arise from such lands in strict conformity to the object of the grant; one school or more shall be established in each township as soon as practicable and necessary, where the poor shall be taught gratis.

Sec. 2--The General Assembly shall take measures for the improvement of such lands as have been or hereafter may be granted by the United States to this state for the support of a seminary of learning; and the funds accruing from such lands by rent or lease or in any other manner, or which may be obtained from any other source for the purposes aforesaid shall be and remain a permanent fund to support a university for the promotion of literature, and of the arts and sciences; and it shall be the duty of the General Assembly as soon as may be, to provide effectual means for the improvement of such lands, for the improvement and permanent security of the funds and endowments of such institution.

NEW HAMPSHIRE--Constitution of 1783

New Hampshire Revised Statutes Annotated, Volume 1, Lawyers
Co-operative Publishing Company, Rochester, New York, 1955,
(p.124-125).

Art. 83--Encouragement of Literature, etc.

Knowledge and learning, generally diffused through a community, being essential to the preservation of a free government; and spreading the opportunities and advantages of education through the various parts of the county, being highly conducive to promote this end; it shall be the duty of the legislators and magistrates, in all future periods of this government, to cherish the interest of literature and the sciences, and all seminaries and public schools, to encourage private and public institutions, rewards and immunities for the promotion of agriculture, arts, sciences, commerce, trades, manufactures, and natural history of the country; to countenance and inculcate the principles of humanity and general benevolence, public and private charity, industry and economy, honesty and punctuality, sincerity, sobriety, and all social affections, and generous sentiments among the people: ...

NEW YORK--Constitution of 1821

American Charters--Constitutions and Organic Laws 1492-1908,
by Francis N. Thorpe, Washington Government Printing Office,
Washington D.C., 1909, (p.2648-2649).

Article VIII--Sec. 10. The proceeds of all lands belonging to this State, except such parts thereof as may be reserved or appropriated to public use or ceded to the United States, which shall hereafter be sold or disposed of, together with the fund denominated the common-school fund, shall be and remain a perpetual fund, the interest of which shall be inviolably appropriated and applied to the support of common schools throughout the State. ...

NORTH CAROLINA--Constitution of 1776

American Charters--Constitutions and Organic Laws 1492-1908,
by Francis N. Thorpe, Washington Government Printing Office,
Washington D.C., 1909, (p.2794).

Article XII--That a school or schools shall be established by the legislature, for the convenient instruction of youth, with such salaries to the masters, paid by the public, as may enable them to instruct at low prices; and all useful learning shall be duly encouraged, and promoted, in one or more universities.

PENNSYLVANIA--Constitution of 1790

Pennsylvania Constitution Development, by Rosalind L. Branning--
University of Pittsburg Press, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, 1960,
(p.29).

Sec. 1--The legislature shall, as soon as conveniently may be, provide by law for the establishment of schools throughout the state, in such a manner that the poor may be taught gratis.

TENNESSEE--Constitution of 1832

American Charters--Constitutions and Organic Laws 1492-1908,
by Francis N. Thorpe, Washington Government Printing Office,
Washington D.C., 1909, (p.3220)

Sec. 10 Knowledge, learning and virtue being essential to the preservation of republican institutions, and the diffusion of the opportunities and advantages of education throughout the different portion of the state being highly conducive to the promotion of this end, it shall be the duty of the general assembly, in all future periods of this government, to cherish literature and science. And the fund called the "common-school fund," and all the lands and proceeds thereof, dividends, stocks, and other property of every description whatever, heretofore by law appropriated by the general assembly of this state for the use of common schools, and all such as shall hereafter be appropriated, shall remain a perpetual fund, the principal of which shall never be diminished by legislative appropriation, and the interest thereof shall be inviolable appropriated to the support and encouragement of common schools; and it shall be the duty of the general assembly to appoint a board of commissioners for such term of time as they may think proper, who shall take a report of the condition of the same, from time to time under such rules, regulations, and restrictions as may be required by law: Provided, that if at any time hereafter a division of the public lands of the United States, or of the money arising from the sales of such lands or money coming to this State shall be devoted to the purposes of education and internal improvement and shall never be applied to any other purpose.

Sec. 11 The above provisions shall not be construed to prevent the legislature from carrying into effect any laws that have been passed in favor of the colleges, universities, or academies, or from authorizing heirs or distributees to receive and enjoy escheated property under such rules and regulations as from time to time may be prescribed by law.

VERMONT--Constitution of 1793

Vermont Statutes Annotated, Equity Publishing Company, Orford,
New Hampshire, Copyright 1958, (p. 143).

Chapter LL Sec. 64 (Laws to encourage virtue and prevent vice; schools,
religious societies)

Laws for the encouragement of virtue and the prevention of
vice and immorality, ought to be constantly kept in force, and duly
executed; and a competent number of schools ought to be maintained
in each town, or by towns jointly with the consent of the General
Assembly, for the convenient instruction of youth. All religious
societies or bodies of men that may be united for the advancement of
religion and learning, or for other pious and charitable purposes,
shall be encouraged and protected in the enjoyment of the privileges,
immunities, and estates which they in justice ought to enjoy, under
such regulations as the general assembly of this shate shall direct.

APPENDIX VIII

GENERAL RELIGIOUS TRENDS

- 1750 Rise of Rationalism - Rev. Jonathan Mayhew and Charles Chauncey laid the foundation of Unitarianism by stressing reason apart from revelation.
- 1775 Religious Census was taken based on rough estimates from 3,105 religious organizations and congregations.
- | | |
|---|---------|
| Congregationalists | 575,000 |
| Anglicans | 500,000 |
| Presbyterians | 410,000 |
| Dutch Reformed | 75,000 |
| German Churches (including German Reformed, 50,000 & Lutheran in Pa., 75,000) | 200,000 |
| Quakers | 40,000 |
| Baptists | 25,000 |
| Roman Catholics | 25,000 |
| Methodists | 5,000 |
| Jews | 2,000 |
- 1777-1783 Churches and the Revolution - Anglican clergy and Methodist missionaries were loyalist. Quakers and Shakers were neutral with loyalist leanings, while Lutherans and Catholics were divided in their loyalties. Congregational and Presbyterian clergy took a patriotic stand as did the Southern laity of the Anglican Church.
- 1776-1790 Disestablishment - Baptist and Presbyterians lead movement to separate Church and State.
- 1776 - The Church is disestablished in Delaware, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.
- 1777 - An Act of 1776 becomes effective which suspended the payment of tithes to the Church of England. The Church is disestablished in New York, North Carolina, and partially in Georgia.
- 1785 - Jefferson's Bill for Establishing Religious Freedom is passed with Madison largely responsible for its passage.
- 1789 - The Church is completely disestablished in Georgia.
- 1790 - The Church is completely disestablished in South Carolina.
- 1782 The first parochial school began, by 1840 the U. S. had 200 parochial schools.
- 1794 Deism gains ground after Tom Paine's Age of Reason is published. Elihu Palmer is deism's most influential American exponent thru his Principles of Nature (1797). Deists established ties with pro-Jacobin democratic societies after 1794.

- 1797 Great revivals began with James McGready's camp-meetings which were climaxed by the Cane Ridge Meeting (1801). Schisms among revivalists resulted in the organization of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and the Christian Church. In New England, Edwardseans led the revival, they were opposed by Timothy Dwight, Lyman Beacher, the rationalists, and the Unitarians.
- 1801 The Presbyterian-Congregational Plan of Union was adopted to eliminate competition in areas of the country where one or the other was already established.
- 1810-1814 Foreign Mission work began with the founding of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Mission by the Congregational Church. The Board became interdenominational in 1812. The home missions movement began in 1814 with General Missionary Convention of the Baptists for Foreign Missions.
- 1813-1817 Independent churches were begun by large Negro groups. In 1861 there were 150,000 Negro baptists and 200,000 Negro members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.
- 1818 The Congregational Church was disestablished by the Connecticut constitution.
- 1824-1850 Revivalism was led in New York, Penn. and Mass. by Charles C. Finney, while the movement was led in the Middle West by James B. Finley, Peter Cartwright, and other itinerant preachers.

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS

- 1766 Methodism began in America with the founding of John Street Church in New York by Philip Embury.
- 1773 First Negro Baptist Church was founded in Georgia.
- 1774 The Shakers or "Millennial Church" arrived in America led by Mother Ann Lee.
- 1780 Rev. John Murray built the first American Universalist Church in Gloucester, Mass.
- 1782 First parochial school was built by St. Mary's Church in Philadelphia.
- 1784 The first theological school in the U.S. began in New Brunswick, N. J.
- 1789 The Protestant Episcopal Church was organized in Philadelphia.
- 1790 Rev. John Carroll was consecrated, which established the Roman Catholic Episcopate.
- 1792 In Sitka, Alaska the Russian Orthodox Church began its missionary activities in America.
- 1800 Martin Boehm and Philip W. Otterbein founded the United Brethren in Christ. The same year Jacob Albright founded the Evangelical Church. The two groups merged in 1946.
- 1805 George Rapp founded the Rappists in New Harmony, Indiana.
- 1808 Andover seminary was founded at Harvard.
- 1808 A constitution was adopted by the Methodist Church.
- 1810 Congregationalists organized the American Board of Commissioners for foreign missions.
- 1810 Disciples of Christ were founded in Brush Run, Pa.
- 1812 A seminary was founded at Princeton.
- 1816 The American Bible Society was organized.
- 1816 The African Methodist Church was founded in Philadelphia.
- 1817 General seminary was founded.
- 1818 Auburn seminary was founded.

- 1819 William Ellery Channing founded the Unitarian Church.
- 1820 At Hagerstown, Md. the first General Synod of the Lutheran Church was held.
- 1823 A seminary was begun at Virginia.
- 1825 The American Tract Society was founded.
- 1826 The Home Missionary Society was organized.
- 1832 The Baptist Home Missionary Society was organized.
- 1834 Hartford seminary was founded.
- 1836 Union Theological Seminary was founded.
- 1847 The German (Missouri) Synod of the Lutheran Church was established.
- 1853 The Norwegian Synod of the Lutheran Church was established, eventually it became Norwegian Lutheran Church of America.
- 1860 The Augustana, Swedish Synod, of the Lutheran Church was established.

APPENDIX IX

IMMIGRATION TO UNITED STATES, 1790 - 1820

8th Census, 1860, Prelim. Report, based upon a "Survey of the irregular data previous to 1819".

A deduction of 14.5% for transients should be made from the following approximations.

<u>Years</u>	<u>Number of Immigrants</u>
1790 - 1800	50,000
1800 - 1810	70,000
1810 - 1820	114,000

NATIONAL OR LINGUISTIC STOCKS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1790

(Based upon nomenclature, census of 1790, as computed in
Amer. Hist. Assn., ANNUAL REPORT, 1931, I)

Irish

<u>State</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Scotch</u>	<u>Ulster</u>	<u>Free State</u>	<u>German</u>	<u>Dutch</u>	<u>French</u>	<u>Swedish</u>	<u>Spanish</u>	<u>Una- signed</u>
Maine	60.0	4.5	8.0	3.7	1.3	0.1	1.3	..	..	21.1
N.H.	61.0	6.2	4.6	2.9	0.4	0.1	0.7	..	..	24.1
Vt.	76.0	5.1	3.2	1.9	0.2	0.6	0.4	..	..	12.6
Mass.	82.0	4.4	2.6	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.8	..	..	8.4
R.I.	71.0	5.8	2.0	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.1	..	18.6
Conn.	67.0	2.2	1.8	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.9	..	..	26.5
N.Y.	52.0	7.0	5.1	3.0	8.2	17.5	3.8	0.5	..	2.9
N.J.	47.0	7.7	6.3	3.2	9.2	16.6	2.4	3.9	..	3.7
Penn.	35.3	8.6	11.0	3.5	33.3	1.8	1.8	0.8	..	3.9
Dela.	60.0	8.0	6.3	5.4	1.1	4.3	1.6	8.9	..	4.1
Maryl. & D.C.	64.5	7.6	5.8	6.5	11.7	0.5	1.2	0.5	..	1.7
Virg. & W.V.	68.5	10.2	6.2	5.5	6.3	0.3	1.5	0.6	..	0.9
N.C.	66.0	14.8	5.7	5.4	4.7	0.3	1.7	0.2	..	1.2
S.C.	60.2	15.1	9.4	4.4	5.0	0.4	3.9	0.2	..	1.4
Georgia	57.4	15.5	11.5	3.8	7.6	0.2	2.3	0.6	..	1.1
Ken. & Tenn.	57.9	10.0	7.0	5.2	14.0	1.3	2.2	0.5	..	1.9
Area enum- erated	60.9	8.3	6.0	3.7	8.7	3.4	1.7	0.7	..	6.6
Northwest Terr.	29.8	4.1	2.9	1.8	4.3	..	57.1	..	..	..
Spanish U.S.	2.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	..	..	..	96.5	..
French U.S.	11.2	1.6	1.1	0.7	8.7	..	64.2	..	12.5	..
Continental U.S.	60.1	8.1	5.9	3.6	8.6	3.1	2.3	0.7	0.8	6.8

LIFE EXPECTANCY, 1789

	At Birth		Age 20		Age 40		Age 60	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1789 (Mass.)	34.5	36.5	34.2	34.3	25.2	26.9	14.8	16.1

POPULATION GROWTH IN THE U.S.

1790 - 1830

Year	Population (thousands)	% Increase over Preceding Census
1790	3,929	
1800	5,308	35.1
1810	7,239	36.4
1820	9,638	33.1
1830	12,866	33.5

URBAN POPULATION TRENDS TO 1790

	Phila.	N.Y.	Boston	Charleston	Baltimore
1750	13,400	13,300	15,731	8,000	c. 100
1770	28,000	21,000	15,520	10,863	c. 5,000
1790	42,444	33,131	18,038	16,359	13,503

1790 Urban population (8,000 inhabitants or more) was 3.3% of the total population.

AREA OF THE THIRTEEN COLONIES

1774	1,485,634
1774	2,600,000 (Bancroft; 3,-16,678, informal Congress poll)
1783	2,389,300 (Continental Congress)
1790	3,929,625

IMMIGRATION TO UNITED STATES, 1820 - 1830

(From 1820 - 1867, figures represent alien passengers arrived.)

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of Persons</u>
1820	8,385
1821	9,127
1822	6,911
1823	6,354
1824	7,912
1825	10,199
1826	10,837
1827	18,875
1828	27,332
1829	22,520
1830	23,322

APPENDIX X

MANUSCRIPT COLLECTIONS

Adams Family Papers	Mass. Historical Society
Nicholas Biddle Papers	Library of Congress
James Buchanan Papers	Penn. Historical and Library of Congress
Henry Clay Papers	Library of Congress
DeWitt Clinton Papers	New York Public Library and Columbia University
Edward Coles Papers	Chicago Historical Society
Ninian Edwards Papers	Chicago Historical Society
A. C. Flagg Papers	New York Public Library
Albert Gallatin Papers	New York Historical Society
John Holmes Papers	Maine Historical Society
Andrew Jackson Papers	Library of Congress
Rufus King Papers	New York Historical Society
William Lowndes Papers	Library of Congress
John B. C. Lucas Papers	Missouri Historical Society
James Madison Papers	Library of Congress
James Monroe Papers	Library of Congress and New York Public Library
Harrison Otis Papers	Mass. Historical Society and New York Public Library
William Plumer Papers	Library of Congress
Tallmadge Family Papers	New York Historical Society
John W. Taylor Papers	New York Historical Society
Martin Van Buren Papers	Library of Congress
Daniel Webster Papers	Library of Congress
William Wirt Letterbook	Library of Congress

For further consultation, check THE NATIONAL UNION CATALOG OF MANUSCRIPT
COLLECTIONS, 1959-1961.

Ann Arbor, 1962

Dangerfield

NEWSPAPERS

1815 - 1828

Albany	ARGUS
Boston	COLUMBIAN CENTINEL
Boston	COMMERCIAL GAZETTE
Boston	NEW ENGLAND PALLADIUM AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER
Charleston	GAZETTE AND COMMERCIAL DAILY ADVERTISER
Charleston	COURIER
Frankfurt	ARGUS OF WESTERN AMERICA
Nashville	CONSTITUTIONAL ADVOCATE
New York	AMERICAN
New York	COLUMBIAN
New York	DAILY ADVERTISER
New York	ENQUIRER
New York	EVENING POST
Baltimore	NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER
Philadelphia	FRANKLIN GAZETTE NATIONAL GAZETTE POULSON'S AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER UNITED STATES GAZETTE
Pittsburgh	GAZETTE
Richmond	ENQUIRER
Washington	GAZETTE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER NATIONAL JOURNAL DAILY TELEGRAPH
Danversfield	

APPENDIX XI

AMERICAN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

FOUNDED BEFORE 1750

<u>Date</u>	<u>Name of College</u>	<u>Town</u>
	<u>CONNECTICUT</u>	
1701	Yale University	New Haven
	<u>MARYLAND</u>	
1696	St. John's College	Annapolis
	<u>MASSACHUSETTS</u>	
1636	Harvard University	Cambridge
	<u>NEW JERSEY</u>	
1746	Princeton University	Princeton
	<u>PENNSYLVANIA</u>	
1746	Linden Hall Junior College	Lititz
1742	Moravian College	Bethlehem
1740	University of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia
	<u>VIRGINIA</u>	
1749	Washington and Lee University	Lexington
1693	College of William and Mary	Williamsburgh

AMERICAN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

FOUNDED DURING 1750-1830

<u>Date</u>	<u>Name of College</u>	<u>Town</u>
	<u>ALABAMA</u>	
1822	Athens College	Athens
1830	Springs Hill College	Mobile
	<u>CONNECTICUT</u>	
1823	Trinity College	Hartford
	<u>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA</u>	
1789	Georgetown University	D. C.
1799	Georgetown Visitation Junior College	D. C.
1821	George Washington University	D. C.
	<u>GEORGIA</u>	
1828	Columbia Theological Seminary	Decatur
1785	University of Georgia	Athens
1828	Medical College of Georgia	Augusta
	<u>ILLINOIS</u>	
1829	McCormick Theological Seminary	Chicago
1828	McKendree College	Lebanon
	<u>INDIANA</u>	
1827	Hanover College	Hanover
1820	University of Indiana	Bloomington
1806	Vincennes University	Vincennes
	<u>KENTUCKY</u>	
1819	Centre College of Kentucky	Danville
1806	Dominican House of Studies	Springfield
1829	Georgetown College	Georgetown
1798	University of Louisville	Louisville
1780	Transylvania College	Lexington
	<u>LOUISIANA</u>	
1825	Centenary College of Louisiana	Shreveport
	<u>MAINE</u>	
1816	Bangor Theological Seminary	Bangor
1794	Dowdoin College	Brunswick
1813	Colby College	Waterville
	<u>MARYLAND</u>	
1826	Maryland Inst of Art and Design	Baltimore
1813	U. of Maryland School of Law	College Park
1807	U. of Maryland School of Medicine	Baltimore
1808	Mount St. Mary's College	Emmitsburg
1809	St. Joseph's College	Emmitsburg
1791	St. Mary's Seminary and University	Baltimore
1782	Washington College	Chestertown

<u>Date</u>	<u>Name of College</u>	<u>Town</u>
<u>MASSECHUSETTS</u>		
1821	Amherst College	Amherst
1823	Mass. College of Pharmacy	Boston
1815	Nichols Junior College	Dudley
1825	St. Joseph's Abbey	Spencer
1791	Williams College	Williamstown
<u>MISSISSIPPI</u>		
1826	Mississippi College	Clinton
<u>MISSOURI</u>		
1827	Linderwood College	St. Charles
1823	U. of Missouri School of Medicine	St. Louis
1818	St. Louis University	St. Louis
1818	St. Mary's Seminary	Perryville
<u>NEW HAMPSHIRE</u>		
1769	Dartmouth College	Hanover
1816	U. of N. H. College of Engineering	Durham
<u>NEW JERSEY</u>		
1784	New Brunswick Theological Seminary	New Brunswick
1812	Princeton Theological Seminary	Princeton
1766	Rutgers University	New Brunswick
<u>NEW YORK</u>		
1824	Cazenovia Jr. College	Cazenovia
1817	Colgate-Rochester Divinity School	Rochester
1819	Colgate University	Hamilton
1754	Columbia University	New York
1817	General Theological Seminary	New York
1812	Hamilton College	Clinton
1822	Hobart College	Heneva
1820	Mechanics Institute	New York
1824	Rensselaer Poly-Tech Inst.	Troy
1829	Rochester Inst. of Tech.	Rochester
1795	Union University	Albany
1802	U. S. Military Academy	West Point
<u>NORTH CAROLINA</u>		
1787	Louisburg College	Louisburg
1795	University of North Carolina	Chapel Hill
1772	Salem College	Winston-Salem
<u>OHIO</u>		
1829	Athenaem of Ohio	Cincinnati
1819	University of Cincinnati	Cincinnati
1824	Kenyon College	Gambier
1809	Miami University	Oxford
1828	Ohio Mech Inst	Cincinnati
1804	Ohio University	Athens
1826	Western Reserve University	Cleveland

<u>Date</u>	<u>Name of College</u>	<u>Town</u>
<u>PENNSYLVANIA</u>		
1815	Allegheny College	Meadville
1773	Dickinson College	Carlisle
1787	Franklin and Marshall College	Lancaster
1825	Jefferson Medical College of Phila.	Philadelphia
1826	Lafayette College	Easton
1826	Lutheran Theological Seminary	Gettysburg
1812	Lycoming College	Williamsport
1805	Penn. Academy of Fine Arts	Philadelphia
1787	University of Pittsburgh	Pittsburgh
1794	Pittsburgh-Xenia Theological Seminary	Pittsburgh
1781	Washington and Jefferson College	Washington
1827	Western Theological Seminary	Pittsburgh
<u>RHODE ISLAND</u>		
1764	Brown University	Providence
<u>SOUTH CAROLINA</u>		
1770	College of Charleston	Charleston
1826	Furman University	Greenville
1801	University of South Carolina	Columbia
<u>TENNESSEE</u>		
1819	Maryville College	Maryville
1794	University of Tennessee	Knoxville
1794	Tusculum College	Greeneville
1825	Union University	Jackson
<u>VERMONT</u>		
1800	Middlebury College	Middlebury
1819	Norwich University	Northfield
1827	State Teachers College at Johnson	Johnson
1791	University of Vermont	Burlington
<u>VIRGINIA</u>		
1776	Hampden-Sydney College	Hampden-Sydney
1823	Protestant Epis Theological Seminary	Alexandria
1830	Randolph-Macon College	Ashland
1830	University of Richmond	Richmond
1812	Union Theological Seminary	Richmond
1819	University of Virginia	Charlottesville
<u>WEST VIRGINIA</u>		
1812	Greenbrier College	Lewisburg